A GREAT SPECTACLE

THE STEAMER NEUSTRIA'S ADVENTURE IN THE GULF STREAM

During a Violent Thunderstorm Two Huge Pillars of Water Bore Down Upon the Ship, but Veered Off and Vanished Without Harming Her.

The French steamship Neustria sailed ... from Marseilles for New York ... a cargo of freight and ... passengers. For six years Captain Briand had been studying the weather from the bridge of the Neustria, and ... indicated that the trip would be a pleasant and prosperous one to all on board. The skies were clear and showed no promise of trouble ... The air was warm, and the Italians, after they had become accustomed to the long ocean swell, spent most of their time on deck lolling in the shade of the stacks and bulwarks. The promise of the skies was kept for two weeks, and then the Neustria ran into a thunder squall, during which her passengers beheld an unusual spectacle.

It was on Friday, Aug 14. The ship was in the gulf stream and steaming steadily along, the gray waters churned into foam by her propeller drifting away without a breath of air to disturb them. The passengers were grouped about on the upper deck. In the afternoon the few clouds that had followed the sun toward the west turned tail and fled before a freshening breeze from the southwest. The breeze was not a strong one, but Captain Briand saw trouble in it. When he went below for his dinner at 6 o'clock, he left the first mate on the bridge with orders to call him at any sign of a storm.

About 6 30 o'clock thunderclouds appeared in the west, and soon the whole sky was overcast by banks of gray and black clouds, showing white where the sun's rays touched them and a metallic blue where they stained to meet the water. By 7 o'clock there was a stiff breeze blowing, and the cloud banks were driven before it across the sky, leaving only a strip of blue along the eastern horizon. The mate summoned Captain Briand to the bridge. There had been a few flashes of lightning, sharp and vivid, but no thunder up to that time. Captain Briand took his place. A few moments after he mounted the bridge the storm broke with a flash of lightning more vivid than any of its predecessors and was followed the next instant by a crashing peal of thunder. The lightning liberated the rain in the clouds, and a miniature flood began. The raindrops fell so fast that they merged into each other before they reached the decks. The sea was as smooth as a millpond. There was no ground swell even, and the ship floated as steadily as though she had been moored to her pier.

The first flash of lightning was followed by others, and the thunder became continuous. Captain Briand says that in all his experience he never encountered a more noisy or more spectacular storm at sea. As it progressed the clouds settled down upon the ocean, and instead of a long twilight night set in in a few moments. The Italians, wet to the skin, were restrained from going below by the beauty of the storm. Many of them were frightened, and here and there the more devout ones told their beads or knelt with crucifixes in their hands.

There was no conversation, for the thunder was so loud that even a shout could hardly be heard. The storm had been in progress half an hour when Captain Briand, looking to port, saw about two miles away a waterspout bearing rapidly down upon the ship. Captain Briand turned half way around and discovered another waterspout on the starboard side. The one to port was nearer and seemed to be heading straight for the ship, and Captain Briand gave most of his attention to it.

As it drew nearer the Italians on deck caught sight of it, and all hands then lost their interest in the storm and turned to watch the progress of the waterspout. Its course was such that a collision between it and the ship seemed inevitable, and the high speed at which it was going made it seem impossible that the Neustria could escape it. The prospect of being swamped by a waterspout terrified many of the Italians, who had never seen nor heard of such a thing. The number of men and women praying grew larger, and groups were formed around those who had crucifixes. Those of the Italians who did not pray began to shout, but their voices were drowned by the noise of the storm.

The waterspout raced toward the ship until it was only 200 yards off, and then Captain Briand saw that he was not to be struck by it after all. The spout was about 90 feet through at the base, and its top was in the clouds. It tapered to about 12 feet in diameter at the point where it entered the clouds. The surface of the sea at its base was lashed into foam, and for 50 yards around the edge of the base there was a big depression. The ocean beyond this depressed area was not affected.

The spout passed the Neustria, making a sound like escaping steam, which was heard above the storm by every one on board, including the firemen at work in the stokehole. The electricity from the clouds ran down the sides of the huge column of water into the sea. When astern of the ship, the waterspout changed its shape. The upper part spread out like an umbrella 100 yards in diameter, and the hissing sound increased. It grew gradually shorter and thicker until, when about a mile from the ship, it burst, the water falling back into the sea with a crash that was heard above the thunder. The misty, umbrellalike top floated up to the clouds.

While the passengers had been giving all their attention to the waterspout on the port bow Captain Briand had kept an eye on its companion on the starboard side. This one was so far away when it was first sighted that no one except the skipper perceived it until the other had burst. It was the smaller, and it ... from he first ... appear ... It ... was more ... and ... Neustria ... It came ... it was abreast the ship ... away to ... and ... after the spout had vanished the lightning and rain stopped.

There were two passengers who did not watch the storm and waterspouts. They were Signor Francisco and his wife. Mrs. Francisco was below, and her husband was with her. Just as the big spout passed the ship a baby was born to Mrs. Francisco. Captain Briand selected Electra for his new passenger's name, Francisco having delegated that honor to him.—New York Sun.

BABY COT FOR CZARINA.

That Is the Gift It Is Proposed the French Women Make.

It is suggested that the women of France should subscribe small sums and present the czarina with a baby's cot when she goes to Paris. The idea is certain to catch on. The French newspaper men propose to present the czar with a magnificent sword of honor.

It is settled that the czar will leave St. Petersburg Aug. 24 for a European tour and that he will return home Nov. 1, the itinerary taking in Vienna, Breslau, Copenhagen, Balmoral, Paris and Darmstadt.

The French are already working up excitement. President Faure and his wife will go to Cherbourg and embark on the ironclad Dupuy de Lome, to meet the czar in the channel, accompanied by the French fleet. On arriving in Paris, it has been arranged that the czar is to alight at the Northern railroad station, in order to traverse the greater portion of the boulevards on his way to the Russian embassy, where he will stay during his visit.

The French government offered him the first floor of the foreign ministry, which was to be lavishly upholstered, but the czar declined, preferring to stop at the Russian embassy, on the plea that he could there transact the affairs of the empire on Russian territory.

The czar will be in Paris a week. The programme of fetes will include a grand banquet, a reception at the Elysee palace, a gala performance at the Opera illuminations and a big review of troops at Longchamps, for which, the autumn maneuvers being then finished, the troops will be retained in the ranks for an additional 20 days, which will cost millions of francs.

A TWO ACRE METEOR.

A Big Story Told by a Party of Arizona Miners.

Dr. P M. Smith of Hagerstown, Md., and a party of mining men from Ripley, A. T., report that a meteoric stone covering two acres of ground fell on the 9th near Ripley, burying under its red hot mass a Mexican herder, his wife and three children, his house, corral and about 1,200 sheep.

Major Thomas Hayes of Louisville, who was of the party, was overcome by the phenomenon. "It is simply beyond the power of tongue or pen to accurately describe it. The heat from the meteor is so intense that it will be several days before the mound can be examined closer."

As described by the party, the meteor came down red and smoking. The air for miles around was filled with sulphurous gas, and the earth for many miles trembled under the shock of the fall. The stone seems to be imbedded hundreds of feet in the earth. It rises from the ground like a great mound.

The scene of the descent is in the vicinity of Hall's ranch, about 60 miles from Tucson and about 40 from Globe. A large number of people have gone to see the stone.

WHICH WERE BETTER?

A California Minister Pleads That Incurably Sick Persons Be Painlessly Killed.

A popular discussion has been started in San Francisco by a sermon preached by Dr C W Wendte, one of the leading pastors of Oakland. Dr Wendte, speaking of the incurably ill or mortally wounded, asked "Why seek, as now, to prolong their agonies? Why exhaust the resources of medical science to keep them in misery? Would it not be a more Christian act to put them gently out of pain? God speed the day when men shall rid themselves of theological and personal prejudices and act as justice dictates and mercy requires."

The minister cited many cases where men injured in disasters or wounded in battle pleaded in vain to have comrades end their sufferings. His sermon brought forth a flood of protests, the burden of a majority being, "Thou shalt not kill."

Populations One Hundred Years Hence.

Some writer has given the following figures for the populations of the various European countries 100 years from now, figuring on the same relative growth as for the past century: Russia, 250,000,000, Great Britain and Ireland, 100,000,000, Germany, 90,000,000, Austria Hungary, 75,000,000, France, 45,000,000, and Italy, 45,000,000. The British subjects elsewhere on the globe at that time should make England rank with Russia, and there would be but two great powers in Europe then. The United States should be strongly in the lead with 700,000,000 inhabitants.

Soil For a G. A. R.

Colonel J Linn Rodgers has sent a box of Ohio soil to the G A R post at Bedford, Mass. The post is to plant a national tree on its grounds and is securing a box of soil from each state in the Union for the tree to spread its roots in. The tree is to be watered with water from Lake Champlain, Lake Erie and other lakes and streams where battles, naval or land, have been fought. The sample sent from Ohio in response to the request made to Governor Bushnell is a rich black loam.

TO HELP THE CUBANS.

DR. J HERBERT STEVENS IS ORGANIZING ANOTHER EXPEDITION

He Was Reported Dead Will Take One Hundred Men to Fight—Women May Be Taken Also as Nurses—Large Steam Yacht Will Carry the Filibusters.

One of the largest, best equipped and most formidable expeditions for the aid and comfort of the Cuban rising ... is due to sail from New York in three weeks.

The vessel is a large, swift steam yacht. The cargo is rifles cartridges, powder, dynamite ... and war like supplies of every sort. The company will consist of 100 or more determined men versed in the arts of Cuban warfare, sworn to die if need be in defense of the single starred flag of Cuba libre. The commander of the expedition is Dr J Herbert Stevens, formerly of Rochester, N. H., later of Malden, Mass., and still later of Boston, who was reported to have been killed by a dynamite explosion in Cuba shortly after landing there six months ago, but who, for purposes that are now manifest, purposely spread the report.

The destination is some port in Cuba known only to the commander and his trusted lieutenants and those in this country who have the cause of Cuba most deeply at heart. So certain is the management of the expedition that there will be absolute safety for all that several women, among them the wife of Dr. Stevens, are considering the question of accompanying the expedition with the intention of becoming nurses in the permanent hospitals which are now being built in the mountain fastnesses of the insurgent country.

Hardly less impenetrable than the Cuban jungles was the wall of secrecy that had been built up about the temporary abiding place of Dr. Stevens, where, until recently, he had remained securely hidden at the home of his wife, five miles from Rochester, on a lonely country road. It was the apparent lack of solicitude on the part of the doctor's intimates regarding his death that caused a suspicion to be entertained that he was, after all, alive.

A representative of the New York World drove to the house of Dr Stevens' father-in law, Mr Berry, and inquired for the missing man. His presence was strenuously denied and letters shown as testimony that the man was not there. The World man insisted, however, and at last Dr Stevens, tired of seclusion, appeared to answer in his own person the question whether he was alive or dead. Worn with the work of his duties as a surgeon in the insurgent army, bronzed by continued exposure to the tropical sun and thin from the effects of malaria, he was scarcely recognizable as he appeared, clad in the uniform of an officer in the patriot army—a white coat, bare of all decorations save shoulder knots of yellow, and the narrow stripes on the seam of his military trousers. As he held out his hand in greeting he said

"I did not suppose that a soul on earth outside of my family and the Cuban officers in New York knew of my whereabouts. I thought that every source of information had been closed, for my intention to come to this country at this time was kept secret from my nearest friends, and they were quite as surprised at my arrival as though I had risen from the dead."

The doctor said that after leaving this country in April he connected himself with the mail column of the insurgent forces and had since that time been in almost every battle that had taken place. He was provided with a horse, and, following the soldiers as they advanced for the contest, he did all his surgical work upon the field where the soldiers fell.

So thoroughly imbued is he with the spirit of the cause which he has espoused that he is anxious that his wife should accompany him on the return trip to Cuba. Should she decide to go, she will be installed on her arrival as the head matron of the hospital of which Dr Stevens will probably have sole charge.

Dr. Stevens refused to give any details of the expedition he intended to head.—New York World.

FROM FOOTBALL TO WAR.

C. W. Woodruff, the Famous Coach, Will Join the Cubans.

George W. Woodruff, the famous football coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team, the other day said that as soon as the football season is over he will go to Cuba and fight for the cause of Cuba libre in the Cuban army.

Woodruff is captivated by the examples of W D Osgood, the ex Pennsylvania half back, and H. H Sypher, the ex Pennsylvania tackle, both of whom are now fighting in the Cuban army.

Woodruff is well known from four years' play at guard in the Yale rush line and four years' work in the Yale boat, but particularly for his peerless strategic coaching which landed Pennsylvania on top in 1894 and 1895.—Boston Journal.

Clergyman's Novel Claim.

The Rev Montgomery Hunt Throop, rector of St Matthew's Episcopal church, in Sussex street, Jersey City, has begun action in the supreme court of New Jersey against his vestrymen for $500 due on his salary.

This surprised the vestrymen, but when they read a bill of claims against the diocese for $20,000 for overtime during the three years the Rev Mr Throop has been rector they were dumfounded.

Mr Chocheran says a bill for overwork by a minister is unprecedented. It is believed the Rev Mr Throop contemplates a suit against the diocese, and consequently against the bishop, for pay for the overwork if the bill is not allowed.

Woman as a Special Police Officer.

The ... woman has advanced a step. Mayor ... of St. Paul has appointed Mrs ... a special police officer ... Mrs ... will patrol a beat ... she will look after the property of any person, ... she will wear a star. She desires the appointment to aid her work in connection with the rescue home and institution for the reformation of fallen women with which she has long been connected. She thinks that as soon as it is generally known that she has police authority she will be treated with more consideration by people with whom she comes in contact.

A PORTUGUESE HERO.

Vasco da Gama to Be Honored by His Grateful Countrymen.

Portugal has planned a great fete in honor of the memory of that daring voyager and red handed conqueror Vasco da Gama, who sailed from Lisbon July 8, 1497, in search of countries then unknown to Europe and who was one of the most successful of the fifteenth century explorers. In those days Portugal was a power, ambitious to become greater and richer than any of its associates or enemies, hence there was no lack of opportunity for courageous and skillful navigators. Equipped from the royal stores, Vasco da Gama sailed vaguely down the African coast and eastward until he discovered India, a find which ranks second only to that made by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

A born warrior and possessed of the cruel qualities which have invariably been prominent features in men who have successfully ruled savage peoples, Vasco da Gama established Portuguese government in India and provided the country of his birth with means of subsistence that have since saved its very life. But for Da Gama's piracy, which has been duplicated in a minor way even in this country, Portugal might easily have ceased to exist as an independent nation many years ago. It is therefore fitting that Portugal should celebrate an anniversary which means so much to it, and it is not surprising that Vasco da Gama should be lauded by his grateful countrymen.—Washington Star.

A PETRIFIED MAN.

A Remarkable Discovery Is Made Near Marinette, Wis.

A most remarkable find was made recently on Van Chollette's farm, seven miles west of Marinette, Wis., on the Peshtigo river. Mr Van Chollette went out in a boggy field to get some wet muck to put under his horses' feet and had dug down about two feet in the damp soil when his spade struck stone. He investigated farther and was horrified to see the form of a man. The remains were uncovered and found to be entirely petrified. Even the wrinkles in the face and hands were visible and the evidences of a mustache can be distinguished.

What appears to be a bullet hole is in the left breast and a gash like a stab and another smaller hole in the right breast. The man was evidently strongly built and powerful. The cheek bones are too high for an Indian. The body now weighs 400 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches long. Mr Van Chollette has already refused a big sum for the specimen.

LIKE THE SIAMESE TWINS

Three Abnormal Chinese Children Killed by Their Superstitious Parents.

Chinese papers report a tragedy at the Kiangnan arsenal on July 18, consequent upon the birth to the wife of an arsenal employee named Yang of two girls whom nature had curiously linked together in precisely the same manner as the celebrated Siamese twins. The united girls were not, however, the only peculiarity of the remarkable birth, for they were but two of triplets, the third member of the party being a boy who possessed three eyes and three perfectly formed arms.

Thousands of inquisitive natives crowded Yang's house to view the prodigies, and the parents, filled with superstitious fancies and regarding their offspring as monstrosities, strangled the unfortunates and buried them. The British vice consul urged that the parents should be arrested and punished, but the authorities refused to interfere.

Cut In Two, but Still Alive.

J W Ford, who lives in New street, has a young chicken which had up to a day or so ago two well formed bodies attached to one head. Both bodies of the chicken were perfectly developed, with two legs and two wings on each. The bodies of the chicken were joined together at the neck. A few days since a servant at Mr Ford's house took a pair of scissors and cut off one of the bodies. Strange to say, the chicken is still alive.—Macon Telegraph.

Woman For an Elector.

The Wyoming Republican state convention has nominated Mrs Sarah Malloy of Cheyenne as one of its three presidential electors. She has accepted the nomination.

She is the wife of L R Malloy, superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific railroad, from Cheyenne to Ogden. Mr Malloy is a Democrat, but his wife is a Republican.

Japanese Bicycles Coming.

The Yokohama bicycle works have received an order from America for 100 bicycles. Those who affect the bicycle in Japan are employees of mercantile and banking corporations, young persons and schoolteachers. The opinion of Japanese medical experts is averse to the use of the bicycle by either sex.—New York Sun.

Sultan Decorates Miss Barton.

The sultan has conferred upon Miss Clara Barton, president of the American section of the Red Cross society, the emblem of the second class of the Order of Chefakat.

WHEN'S AN EGG A CHICKEN?

Puzzling Question Brought Forward In a Lawsuit In Jersey City.

A novel story about eggs has been produced in Jersey City, which involves a suit and a question of law that perplexes Justice of the Peace Erwin. The question is whether eggs, after having existed in a state of incubation long enough to have reached an advanced stage in the process of segmentation, are eggs or chickens.

John Jobst about two weeks ago owned a snarly dog, a maternally inclined hen and 17 eggs, which had been guaranteed to contain the embryos of as many game chickens.

He valued the eggs at $15, the hen at $10 and the dog at $75. The dog bit a child, and, upon request of the child's mother, Justice Erwin ordered Constables Daly and Boland to kill the dog.

The constables went to Jobst's barn, in which the culprit had been locked, and, upon the owner's refusal to give up the keys broke a door, which was not used, and behind which meditatively sat the hen upon the 17 valuable eggs. The surprised fowl flew from her nest, and the dog opened wide his mouth, so as to bark his loudest. Into this opening Constable Daly sent a lump of lead, which ended the animal's life.

The hen had witnessed the tragedy and refused to resume her former occupation. The eggs became chilled and spoiled.

Mr Ryerson, for the defense, combatted the allegation of Jobst's lawyer that the eggs were chickens and that their value had increased 500 per cent by remaining under a hen 12 days.

Mr Jobst interrupted the warm arguments of counsel by producing one of the eggs and making an offer to break and demonstrate in that way that it contained a chicken. To this there was a general demurrer, and Justice Erwin, fearing what might happen, hastily adjourned the court, reserving his decision.—New York Herald.

AN ODD COLONY.

English Paper Refers to the Dunkard Denomination as "Drunkards."

Not long since a colony of Dunkards emigrated to Condo, N D, from Cass and adjoining counties under the leadership of the Rev Mr. Peters. The fact was noted in all of the metropolitan papers, and later, through a curious error, the following was printed in the London Westminster Gazette "One of the most curious colonies that have ever been established on the American continent is, we learn from the London American, about to settle in North Dakota. It is a colony of drunkards. Twenty one drunkards and their families will remove from Indiana to Dakota to establish a model drunkard colony." Throughout the article the word drunkard occurred where it should have been Dunkard. The incongruity of the error has been commented on at such length that the Dunkards of Cass county are becoming greatly incensed and threaten to seek redress.

AWARDED $40,000 DAMAGES

Child Given a Verdict Against the Iron Mountain Railroad

Probably the largest judgment ever recovered against a railroad company in the state of Arkansas for personal injuries was the one rendered by a jury in Bradley county Monday in the case of Esther Warren against the St Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company which was for $40,000.

The plaintiff in the case was a small child which was run over and had both legs and both arms mangled by one of the company's trains.

Suit was brought by the parents of the injured child in the Ashley county circuit court for $113,000 damages, and the case was removed to Bradley county on a change of venue.

National Editorial Association.

The executive committee of the National Editorial association met at the Planters' House, St Louis the other evening, with President R. H. Thomas of Mechanicsburg, Pa., in the chair and transacted some routine business. It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Galveston Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb 3, 4 and 5, 1897. One of the features of next year's convention will be a trip to Mexico, for which the railroads promise to furnish every possible comfort and convenience. The matter of establishing a home for writers was informally discussed. Some plan will be decided among the members of the committee before the convention meets, and a report will be submitted to that body to act upon.

Women Can't Run For Office In Michigan

Mrs Lucy F Moorehouse, who was nominated by the national Prohibitionist state convention for the office of superintendent of public instruction in Michigan, cannot run. The attorney general has filed an opinion in which he says that the office is one created by the constitution, and women are not eligible to hold the office any more than they would be that of governor. He holds that a woman cannot hold an office for which she cannot vote.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's New Scheme.

It is reported, on what seems good authority, that Mrs Frank Leslie is ambitious of new journalistic honors and that she has actually all but completed her plans for the issue of a New York daily paper. Some time ago she leased her various publications and gave her days to travel. This was done, it is said, to recruit her energies for the new scheme.—T P O'Connor's Sun.

Bicycles on Street Cars.

Brooklyn's claim to be the "first city in which street car lines carry wheels" is upset by Denver, where signs have been placed on all the cars reading, "Bicycles will be carried on the rear end of the grip car only, for which an extra fee will be charged."—New York Sun.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste coated tongue sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 726.

Charles E. Cone, Plaintiff, vs. Eva Imler et al, Defendants. } Allen Probate Court.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Probate Court of Allen County Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th A D 1896

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements situate on Atlantic avenue in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows to wit

Inlot number twenty seven hundred and fifty seven (2757) in Ashton's addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $700 00

Terms of Sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff Allen County Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, July 31st 1896.

Hoagland & Creps, plaintiff's attorneys.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of A W Glovier. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

W. H LEETE, Assignee.

Lima, Aug 22, 1896.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of Andrew C... All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

W H LEETE Attorney.

Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Pardon Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Bert Lellier a prisoner now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary has been recommended to the Board by the Warden and Chaplain as worthy of consideration for parole. Said application will be for hearing on and after September 1st, 1896.

WINONA LAKE EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for Winona Assembly.

Season excursion tickets to Winona Lake (formerly Eagle Lake, Ind.) will be sold by Pennsylvania Lines on and after June 21st. The return limit will include Oct 31st, allowing a season's sojourn at this delightful resort. Special low rate tickets good returning fifteen days from date of sale, will also be sold during the months of June, July and August.

Winona Lake is the site of Winona Assembly, which affords notable opportunities for recreation, instruction, entertainment and devotion. The Assembly grounds comprising over 200 acres, surround the Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water near Warsaw Ind. on the Fort Wayne Route. Many pretty cottages have been erected on the grounds which are nicely shaded. The improvements include a fine park bicycle track and base ground, with a large amphitheater, an auditorium seating over 5,000 persons college halls hotel, restaurants, and supply stores. Rates for entertainment at the hotel and boarding houses will be found very reasonable. The fishing is fine, and the large fleet of row boats and steamers afford facilities for delightful boating. The summer school will be in session from July 20th to August 14th, in charge of Dr John M Coulter. In August a Bible Conference will be held under the direction of Dr J Wilbur Chapman. Well known educators and lecturers will take part in the educational work. Time may be pleasantly and profitably passed at this pleasant resort, and body and mind invigorated by health-giving recreation and instructive entertainment.

For rates and information about train facilities apply to Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or address F Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. For information concerning the Assembly address Rev. R. V Hunter, Eagle Lake P O, Ind.

Apple Ice.

Cut fifteen cooking apples, peel and stew with a half pint of water, half a stick of vanilla and two tablespoons of sugar. Boil on quick fire and pass through a fine sieve. Into this apple puree pour a wineglass of syrup or liquor, add the juice of three oranges and freeze. Serve in glasses.

To Clean Carpets.

Those who find that tea leaves stain the carpets when used in sweeping should get some fresh cut grass and use instead. Or, when the room is swept, wipe over the carpet with a dampened cloth, cleansing it frequently from the fluff which will stick to it.

What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merits.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. H F. Vortkamp, cor Main and North streets.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ADVANCE

in medical science is greater than in any other branch. The discovery of the X rays and the finding of malaria in the blood by analysis are the most recent discoveries, but not the greatest by any means. The discovery of a remedy or medicine that will instantly bring relief to almost any form of disease we think is beyond conception. A remedy that does not require hours and hours of patience and pain before relief comes has been discovered. Pooh! you say. Would you have believed a few years ago that the telephone is such a great invention as it is? Just so it is with the great discovery of Lightning Hot Drops, a remedy that stands to-day without an equal, without a parallel for the cure of all stomach and bowel troubles, caused by over-eating, indigestion, dyspepsia. Relief comes so quickly you will be astonished, and the fact that it leaves no bad results is the beauty of it. The action of Lightning Hot Drops is marvelous, yet harmless, and you will be surprised to know how many different kinds of ailments you will find it good for, and if you once use it you will have no occasion to keep a cupboard full of different kinds of bottles, for Lightning Hot Drops will do the work of plasters, pills, ointments, tonics, etc., and save you lots of money, for it costs only 25c, and the 50c size holds 2½ times as much as the 25c size, and it is sold with the positive understanding that if it gives no relief your druggist will give your money back. Made by Herb Medicine Co. only, Springfield, O.

EXCURSION AND PICNIC!

By congregation of St. Rose church, of Lima —benefit of new cemetery—to

RIVERSIDE - PARK,

QUINCY, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1896.

TICKETS.....50 cts.
CHILDREN (under 12 years)..25 cts.

For further particulars, see posters or committee.

MONEY TO LOAN SILVER AND GOLD!

If you want to borrow money on good city, don't fail to see me, as I can save you money. Be sure and see me.

T. K. WILKINS,
9-10 Opera Block, 2nd floor, Lima, Ohio.
d&tsem tf

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square. First-class Barbershop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hairdressing

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN.

have money to loan on good city and farm property in sums to suit, at lowest terms and rates of interest. No delay. Give me a call before making arrangements elsewhere

W. H. WALLACE,
Room 8, Second Floor Holmes Block,
1-27 tf

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 23, 1895:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

No. 4—Going East	Daily		7 45 a m
" 36— "	"		8 30 a m
" 20— "	"	ex. Sunday	3 15 p m
" 8— "	"		9 30 p m
" 2— "	"	Limited	10 50 p m
" 39—Going West.	"	ex. Sunday,	9 20 a m
" 7— "	"		2 50 p m
" 31— "	"		3 44 p m
" 15— "	"		2 00 a m
" 5— "	"	Limited	3 33 a m

C., H. & R. R.

No. 12—Going North,	daily		1 45 a m
" 14— "	daily		6 20 a m
" 2— "	daily ex. Sunday		8 25 a m
" 4— "	"		12 45 p m
" 6— "	"	ex. Sunday	5 05 p m
" 4— "	"		6 55 p m
" 16— "	ex. Sun. arrive		9 30 p m
" 82— "	Sunday only		7 45 a m
" 62— "	"	arrive	10 30 p m
" 7—Going South,	daily		3 05 a m
" 11— "	"	ex. Sunday	5 45 a m
" 1— "	"	" "	9 23 a m
" 5— "	"		1 05 p m
" 3— "	"		4 10 p m
" 7— "	"		6 15 p m
" 13— "	arrive daily		10 15 p m
" 61— "	Sunday only		7 15 a m

L. E. & W. R. R.

No. 5—Going East,	daily ex. Sunday		7 20 a m
" 4— "	" "		1 40 p m
" 2— "	" "		7 20 p m
	" "	Sunday only	7 00 a m
		Return	9 30 p m
" 1— "	West	" "	9 35 a m
" 5— "	" "	" "	4 50 p m
" 3— "	" "	" "	2 45 a m

O. & E. R. R.

Local—Going East,	daily ex. Sunday		7 00 a m
No. 3— "	" "		3 30 p m
" 5— "	" "		9 02 p m
" 22— "	" "		2 46 a m
Local— "	West. " "	" "	7 00 a m
No. 1— "	" "	" "	9 23 a m
" 5— "	" "		11 33 a m
" 3— "	" "		12 37 p m
" 13 "	" "	" Monday	5 30 p m

OHIO SOUTHERN.

Leaves		Arrives
8 30 a m	Daily, except Sunday	11 05 noon
3 35 p m	" " " "	5:15 p m

LIMA NORTHERN.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2—Express, leaves		8:35 a m
No. 18—Local "		10:30 a m
No. 4—Express, "		5:10 p m

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1—Express, arrives		8:20 a m
No. 19—Local, "		4:20 p m
No. 3—Express, "		8:00 p m

Two of a Kind.

Willie Slimson—"I put a pin in the teacher's chair this morning, and he was wild."

Bobbie Smiteem—"Well, he won't sit down in such a hurry again."

Willie Slimson—"No; neither will I."—*Golden Penny.*

Exit Hand-in-Hand.

With the big sleeve is passing, too, the wide skirt. New models for autumn wear are four to four and a half yards wide, instead of six.

In cases of burns, sprains, scalds or any of the other accidental pains likely to come to the human body, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil gives almost instant relief.

RACE IS DECLARED OFF.

Not Enough Breeze to Drive Boats Over Course.

CANADA OUTSAILS VENCEDOR

The Judges, Seeing the Race Was Little More Than a Drift, Declared the Race Off—How They Started.

TOLEDO, Aug. 25.—After sailing over the first leg and a little more than half of the second of the international yacht race course the judges declared the race off, as it was evident neither boat could sail the 24-knot course within the time limit of 5½ hours.

There was no time from the start until the race was postponed that there was enough breeze to take the boats over the course in the time limit. It was little more than a drift all the while the race was on. The only thing demonstrated by the contesting boats was that Canada can outsail Vencedor in a light wind and Canada sailors can outsail the crew on the Vencedor.

Canada took the lead after crossing the line and increased it to about one mile at the first turn, four knots from the start. Vencedor turned the first stakeboat nearly 27 minutes behind her rival. Canada's time on the first leg was 2 hours and 12 minutes. As there was no improvement in the breeze while the boats were sailing on the second leg it became apparent to the judges that it would be necessary to postpone the contest, and they therefore called the race off.

Early in the morning the tenders of the racing yachts took them out to the lake and both boats soon had their canvas out and proceeded to take a preliminary spin. While they were still practicing in a moderate breeze the fleet of sail craft off Riverside park was taken into tow for the course. There were nearly 100 boats in the fleet, including the steam craft. These were all lined up to the leeward of the course, with instructions to keep out of the way of the racing yachts.

Under the rules of the race there was to be no time allowance at the line. Moreover, the judges announced that the signal gun of the boats to cross the line would be fired at 11 o'clock sharp. The racers, therefore, were hovering near the line long before the starting time, playing for a good position from which to make a flying start.

The wind, what little there was, was beginning to die away before the hour for starting, and by 11 o'clock there was only a faint breeze stirring. Just before the time to start Vencedor appeared to have the advantage of the jockeying at the line, for when the starting gun was fired she drifted over the line ahead of the Canadian. But no sooner had she crossed than she was overtaken.

HEAVY DAMAGE SUIT.

Paskola People Want $200,000 From Dairy and Food Officials.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—Last winter the legislature investigated the workings of the department of the dairy and food commissioner, especially in reference to the prosecution of the Paskola cases. Some sensational testimony was offered. As a sequel a heavy damage suit has been filed in the Franklin county courts.

The suit is for $200,000 damages, and is brought by the A. J. White company, limited, Paris, France, against Frederick B. McNeal, Amos Dye, R. G. Eccles, John A. Sterrett, Gustavus G. Luebbing, Charles T. P. Fennel, J. C. Culbertson, Albert T. Scott and Samuel W. Bowne, partners in trade under the firm name and style of Scott & Bowne.

The petition cites that McNeal is the dairy and food commissioner for the state, that Luebbing was a deputy commissioner, Sterret was an inspector, Dyer was an attorney for the department, Fennell was a chemist for the department and Culbertson was the editor of the Cincinnati Lancet Clinic, while Scott & Bowne are engaged in the drug business.

The plaintiff bases his grounds for action on an alleged conspiracy between the defendants to prevent the sale of Paskola in this and other states by declaring it was a fraud and that the manufacturers were annually robbing the people of large sums of money.

Cornell Student Heard From.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Frederick Gordon Rew, the missing Cornell student who disappeared two years ago and was supposed to have met with foul play at Ithaca, has been heard from. He is on one of the East India islands.

On a Serious Charge.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—John F. Moran, the well known saloon keeper, was locked up on the charge of criminal assault alleged by Fannie Davis, a colored woman, 18.

Wrecked by a Tree.

BAINBRIDGE, O., Aug. 25.—A big tree blew across the track of the Ohio Southern railroad and wrecked a freight train. The fireman and conductor were seriously injured.

Match Won by Wrenn.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—In the all-comers tennis match for the finals in the national championship between W. A. Larned and R. D. Wrenn, the latter won.

Chicago Bank Assigns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Haymarket Produce bank made an assignment. Assets, $160,000; liabilities about the same. Arthur J. Howe is president.

Pension Agent Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The president has appointed Levi T. Griffin of Detroit to be pension agent at Detroit, vice Harrison H. Wheeler, deceased.

Tom Watson Resigns.

ATLANTA, Aug. 25.—Thomas E. Watson has resigned the editorship of the People's party paper to devote his whole time to his campaign.

Wholesale Burglaries.

URBANA, O., Aug. 25.—Fifteen houses were robbed here by burglars

Screws in Stone.

A Dusseldorf engineer, knowing from experience that wooden dowels intended to secure screws in stone are liable to weaken the walls and not afford the desired solidity, has devised an ingenious method of obtaining a firm anchorage. For this purpose, as explained in the Philadelphia Record, a wire of suitable thickness is coiled on to the screw so as to follow the threads of the same and to form a kind of screw nut. The coiling may commence near the head or thick end of the bolt and proceed toward the point by laying the wire into or between the threads, so as to touch the bottom, the section of each screw thread being preferably triangular or trapezoidal and the core of the screw conical. After arriving at the point of the screw the wire may be wound backward over the helix already wound on, but with a steeper pitch, so as to leave wider interstices between consecutive convolutions of the wire. On the latter having been laid on so as to form a nut and the screw withdrawn, the nut or wire coil is introduced into a hole which has been made in the wall for this purpose and slightly wider than the diameter of the nut measured over the outer layer of the wire, and then the interstices are filled up with plaster of paris cement. When the binding material has become sufficiently hard and firm, the screw bolt is screwed into the wire coil and may now be screwed out and in repeatedly without damaging the wall, as the wire serves as a screw nut and is secured to the stone or wall by the cement.

Marvels to the Natives.

Dr. Gregory, in exploring the lofty ranges of Mount Kenya in Africa, was accompanied by native followers from the coast, to whom the frost and snow met with at great altitudes were inexplicable wonders that could be attributed only to magical agencies. "They came to tell me," writes the traveler, "that the water they had left in their cooking pots was all bewitched. They said it was white and would not shake. The adventurous Fundi had even hit it with a stick, which would not go in. They begged me to look at it, and I told them to bring it to me. They declined, however, to touch it and implored me to go to it. The water, of course, had frozen solid. I handled the ice and told the men they were silly to be afraid of it, for this change always came over water on the tops of high mountains. I put one of the pots on the fire and predicted it would soon turn again into water. The men sat around and anxiously watched it. When it had melted, they joyfully told me that the demon was expelled, and I told them they could now use the water, but as soon as my back was turned they poured it away and refilled their pots from an adjoining brook."

Anthony Trollope—A Portrait.

Hirsute and taurine of aspect, he would glare at you from behind fierce spectacles. His ordinary tones had the penetrative capacity of two people quarreling, and his voice would ring through and through you and shake the windows in their frames, while all the time he was most amiably disposed toward you under his waistcoat. To me his viso sciolto and bluff geniality were very attractive, and so were his gusty denunciations, but most attractive of all was his unselfish nature. He may quite well have been the most generous man of letters, of mark, since Walter Scott.

Trollope had a furious hatred of shams and toadyism, and he sometimes recognized and resented these weaknesses where they would hardly have been detected by an ordinary observer. He resembled in this respect the Prince de Ligne, who, after making strenuous but almost fruitless endeavors to create a piece of water in his desmesne, was told that a man had drowned himself in it. "Bah!" exclaimed he. "Ce tait un flatteur!"—"My Confidences," by Locker-Lampson.

Beefsteak Clubs.

There are probably 50 beefsteak clubs in the city whose members meet once a month or oftener in the colder seasons to eat beefsteak and enjoy themselves generally. Some of the clubs rent rooms for permanent occupancy; some meet where it may be convenient. The great increase in the number of beefsteak clubs is due in large measure to the introduction of gas broilers. Formerly the broiling of steaks in the best manner called for special labor and art. The fire must be just so, and the broiling must be done just so too. There are one or two men who have justly attained celebrity for their skillful and delightful broiling of steaks. But the gas broiler simplifies the broiling very much. The gas broiler looks like a thin iron box standing on edge. It has in the front end narrow upright doors, opening in the middle. The steak is held on edge in the gas broiler and cooked on both sides at once.—New York Sun.

A Cautious Financier.

During a winter visit to Florida Andrew Carnegie attended a service in a little negro church. When the contribution plate came around, Mr. Carnegie dropped a $5 bill upon it. After the contents of the plate had been counted the clergyman arose and announced, "Bretheren and sisteren, the collection this evening seems to figure up $6.44, and if the $5 bill contributed by the gentleman from the north is genuine the repairs on the sanctuary will begin immediately."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Value of Fish.

The fish caught by English fishermen every year are estimated to be worth about £8,000,000, and those by Scotchmen £3,000,000. The fish taken immediately off the coast of Ireland are worth only £500,000, yet the Irish seas are noted for their abundance of fish.

Returned With Thanks.

"Jennie See returned Wallie Elmore's love, you say?"

"Yes. She had no further use for it."—Buffalo Times.

TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS.

Simple but Effective Measures For Prolonging Their Life.

The woman who wishes to enjoy the whole of the short life of her cut flowers, instead of only a small portion of it, will not settle down upon any one undeviating method for preserving them, but will rather vary it, according to the different causes which lead to their decay.

Take, for instance, the flowers of a succulent nature like the iris. The stems, when put into water, slough away and soon give forth an unpleasant odor. There are two remedies which may be applied in this case. Either one should put a mild disinfectant in the water and frequently change it or cut off the ends of the stalks at short intervals.

A good point to remember in gathering flowers of the iris family, and indeed all succulent plants like the primrose, the snowdrop, the lily and the poppy, is to pick them while still in the bud, as they will often suck up enough water to quite carry out their natural life.

Another flower whose stem most rapidly decays and corrupts the water is the mignonette, and it is often best, therefore, to sacrifice it while its head is still freshly green. Heliotrope, like mignonette, should always be put in water by itself, for it not only fades and turns brown rapidly, but it will kill almost any flower put with it.

The cause of decay in hard wooded plants like the azalea and camellia is that they do not take up enough water, not that they have any tendency to pollute it, so that to cut their stalks frequently would be of little avail. The hard, brittle wood has no power of absorption, but if, when putting such flowers in a vase or bowl, you make sure that the lowest leaves attached to the blossoms are under water, the effect is magical. The tender green of the fresh leaf absorbs the water and acts as a conductor, in its turn nourishing the blossom. Ferns, and especially maidenhair, are very short lived when they have to look to the stem alone for nourishment, and the most effectual way to preserve them is to see that the lower part of every frond is well under water. Cut flowers require as a rule a far larger quantity of water than is given them, though the capacious bowls and vases now in vogue come much nearer meeting their wants than the slender, elegant forms that continue to adorn our cabinets and mantels. We must be guided in our expectations of the longevity of a flower, however, by its normal life and not expect the frail blossom of a day to rival the splendid orchid in its three weeks' duration.

Flowers should always be placed in water as soon as possible after being picked. When received by post in a somewhat wilted condition, an immediate plunge into hot water with a little sal volatile will accomplish wonders in the way of reviving them.

Lilac, laburnum and azaleas require to have a piece of the bark stripped up and left hanging, and this, with the addition of a few leaves in the water, will often keep them in quite a fresh condition for weeks.

The bouquet which you have carried during an evening will be sure to revive again if you will spray it well with water and put it under a bell glass, and if you wish to wear flowers in your hair or on your corsage they may be made to retain their freshness for an entire evening by putting a bit of sealing wax over the ends.—New York Sun.

The Inns of Old England.

Efforts were continually being made in England to keep down the number of inns. In the reign of Edward I there were only 3 in the whole of London. Even in 1552 no more than 40 were legally permitted in the metropolis, now spreading out its boundaries on every side. York might have 8, Norwich, Exeter and Cambridge 4, Bristol 6 and Oxford 3. These regulations must have been set at naught in a very wholesale manner, for half a century later there were 400 "houses of call" in that part of London known as the city, and no fewer than 24 clustered round Covent Garden. In mediæval Oxford it was ruled that no "victualer" was eligible for the office of mayor, and this term included an innkeeper.—Good Words.

Swindled.

First Street Fakir—It's a shame, Bill, to think that any one would swindle a poor, hardworking man that way.

Second Street Fakir—Why, what's the trouble?

First Street Fakir—Here I've worked hard for half a day painting up a sparrow into a redheaded Belgian canary, and I'm blowed if the fellow I sold it to didn't give me a counterfeit half crown for it.—London Tit-Bits.

Peculiar Butterfly Colors.

In India there is a species of butterfly in which the male has the left wing yellow and the right wing red. The colors on the female are vice versa.

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SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR,

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KELLY SHOWER BATH RING

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Hot Water Proof Hose.

Prevents wetting the head and floor.

$2 EXPRESS AD. 25c.

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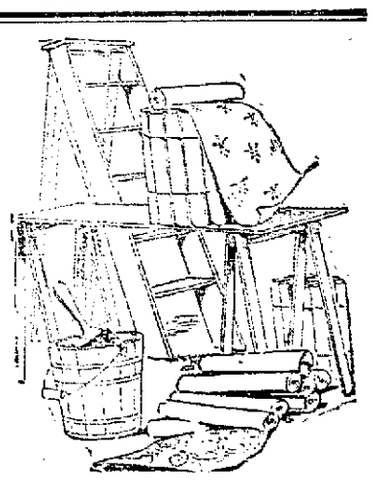
THOS. KELLY & BROS.
209 Madison Street, Chicago.

Mutually Pleased.

"Bykins' wife thinks he is a wonderfully smart man," remarked a friend of the family.

"Yes; it is a very happy arrangement. She thinks he is a wonderfully smart man and he thinks she must be a very smart woman to realize how smart he is, and they get along beautifully."



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E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

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Member Board of Public Works,
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of Licking.

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For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

M'KINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to-day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

The TIMES-DEMOCRAT of last evening asked the following questions:

Does the editor of the Lima *Gazette* know why he believes in the single gold standard now?

Does the editor of the Lima *Gazette* know what he believed, for or against free coinage, before the St. Louis convention in 1896?

But the editor did not answer them because he does not know what he believes or why he believes anything on the currency subject. Instead of answering our query the astute editor clipped some platitudes which he found in the speech of Sonny Kershaw, of Hardin county, delivered when he placed Jim Osman in nomination at the late lamented Republican county convention. The stuff does not approach an answer to the questions, but the editor of the *Gazette* seeing the words "parity of gold and silver" in the Kershaw speech thought it was relevant.

REAPING AS WE SOWED.

We Are Now Feeling the Effect of the Demonetization of Silver.

Day by day as failures occur and stocks go down, it is a favorite thing for the gold men to attribute these events to free silver and tell us this is what it means. Wait until free silver comes and then judge it by its works, but in the meantime, our dear gold standard friends, take your medicine. You are not experiencing the effects of the coming of free silver, but are experiencing the legitimate and inevitable effect of parting with it in 1873. The hurt to silver, though $30,000,000 a year, is but the "fly on the wheel." When silver was thrown out of its work as money, turned into a commodity and reduced in price year by year by a constantly increasing and appreciating gold standard, every other product and commodity was broken down with it.

The whole base upon which all the securities that Wall street deals in and billions more that do not come to Wall street at all has been undermined and crumbled by loss of products on production, by low prices brought on year by year by the growing "standard of value" that in 1873 was substituted for our monetary unit of silver. We have sown low prices in the foundation and are reaping them in the superstructure. We are getting, not the coming of silver, but the legitimate ending in failure of the gold policy. It has run us to the limit in our basic operations, and now the enormous and towering structure of debt built upon labor, now profitless labor, is feeling the effect of weakened foundations; that is all.

Railroads cutting rates until increased business only means increased deficit, factories piling up products or shutting down or selling at cost and a little under in order to prevent deterioration of machinery by idleness, the disorganizing of working force, and, worst of all, the loss of channels of trade built up during many years and now the most valuable part of their capital, are all experiencing what the gold policy has done for them, and by and by they will attribute their troubles to the true cause. When they do, there will be a heavy reckoning.

When silver comes, rising prices will set in, and slowly and surely we shall get back to profit for production, good times, solvency for all that has not previously succumbed. But before that comes a good many industries and interests will have perished by the wayside.—New York Daily Financial News.

The Democratic platform opposes the life office tenure except as provided by the constitution. We hear a good deal about the scramble for office. Nothing contributes so much to this as a bureaucracy of officeholders. The more valuable the prize the greater the desire of the unscrupulous to achieve it.

Indiana Is Certainly Democratic.

In speaking of the situation in Indiana, Hon. W. H. Boyle, first assistant secretary of the Indiana branch of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, says:

"I am certain from the outlook that Bryan and free silver will carry Indiana by from 50,000 to 75,000 majority, and it would not surprise us to see it go to 100,000. Out of 50,000 farmers belonging to our society I find that they stand as follows: Republicans, 27,521; Democrats, 20,318; Populists, 2,100; Prohibitionists, 61. On the money question they stand as follows: For silver, Republicans, 27,093; Democrats, 19,777; Populists, 2,100; Prohibitionists, 31. For gold, Republicans, 428; Democrats, 541; Populists, none; Prohibitionists, 31."

This campaign is the battle of the people against the plutocrats, of the brains of the country against the boodle of this and other nations. It is a fight on the part of the toiling masses against the enriched classes.

Would Unlock Business.

The free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would give us an adequate circulating medium composed of 100 cent dollars; dollars which perform their legitimate functions; dollars that could not be cornered at the behest of the British money lender.

The debtor would be helped exactly as the entire community would be benefited. We would have a circulating medium that circulated, and the wheels of business would be unlocked.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Democratic party today, as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, stands for all that is beneficial to the greatest number of inhabitants of the United States.

What McKinley Omitted.

Many writers and orators have attempted to define the Republican party's position in the present campaign, but no other definition has described it so accurately and tersely as Major McKinley's—"an honest dollar and the opportunity to earn it by honest labor." He should have added "and to have it taken from you by honest plutocrats."—Kansas City Times.

Mr. Dana's Idea.

What Charles A. Dana wishes to impress upon the people is that the issue must be discussed calmly and intelligently and that everybody who believes in free silver is a liar and an anarchist.—Detroit News.

If those who suffer injustice are not bold enough to resent it, those who inflict it will not be considerate enough to correct it.

Duty of the American People.

When the American people cease to criticise their president, their congress and their supreme court, they will be neglecting a great public duty.—Exchange.

Gold Is Treacherous.

Ingalls spoke truly when he said that gold is cowardly and treacherous. Our American gold is forever in hiding in Europe.

FOR SILVER COINAGE.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

The Eminent Economist and President of Brown University Says That Free Silver Would Revive Business, and He Clearly Shows Why.

Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, pastor of the First Baptist church in Denver and a friend of President Andrews of Brown university, recently wrote to Mr. Andrews asking these questions:

1. Do you favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States without waiting for aid from other nations?

2. Could the United States, having adopted such free coinage, maintain the practical parity of the gold and the silver dollar?

3. Would not free coinage by the United States alone lead to a complete displacement of our gold? Why not?

4. Would not the effect of the recent increased production of gold as compared to silver be counterbalanced in the event of free coinage by the stimulus thus given to silver mining and by the influx of foreign silver?

5. Would not the advantages of free coinage be more than negatived by the injury to our credit, thus causing a withdrawal of foreign capital?

In reply President Andrews has written:

"MY DEAR PINKHAM—I was delighted to receive your letter of the 6th and will endeavor to answer your questions in their order as well as I can.

"1. I do.

"2. I believe so.

"3. I do not think so. People would not hoard or export gold in face of a movement certain to cheapen gold. It seems to me rather likely that the rehabilitation of silver by us would be the occasion of setting free vast amounts of gold now hoarded for military and other purposes.

"4. This is partly answered under the last. Further, there would be no influx of foreign silver. Undoubtedly free coinage by us would increase the total amount of silver produced, but the new silver could not be mined at so low a marginal cost as at present prevails. The marginal cost would be on the contrary increased with the output, so that all tendency from this source to lower the gold price of silver would be negatived. The very prolific silver mines now are very few.

"5. Quite the reverse. After a possible first shock our credit would improve after free coinage. It is our present course which must speedily lower our credit. How long could a man or a firm continue to have credit who borrowed each year to pay a large portion of his running expenses? Yet on a gold basis this course is inevitable, and that is at this moment the reason why foreign lenders are shy of our securities. There must be a change if we would avoid bankruptcy. With free coinage every industry would look up, and even if we lost our hold our prosperity would invite in English capital, just as Japan's prosperity now causes it to rush there. Never since slavery days has the press in the parts of the country familiar to me displayed such disregard for truth and such stubborn obtuseness to the most obvious considerations as it does at present on the silver question. This means that the money power seated in London, but with representatives in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, is determined to continue the appreciation of gold and is determined therefore that the facts shall not be known. The bankers and the press are almost entirely under its influence. I think the money question at the present time the greatest question of civilization. Yours with kindest regards,

E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

Discrimination in the imposition of taxes should be made a constant means of correcting inequalities. It is now a potent means of increasing them. The Democratic platform rightly favors an income tax.

Runs Its Own Business.

Let the good work go on. The more the coinage system of Mexico is aired the sooner will the people of the United States realize that there is one republic that proposes to run its own financial affairs without asking any of the old world governments.—Peoria Journal.

No Reform Proposed.

The Republicans are not sound money men, for they propose no reform of the present cumbersome and costly system, by which the gold standard is maintained only by incessant work and worry.

A Question For Goldbugs.

If Mexico is such a forsaken place as the goldbugs represent, why is New York and British capital flowing into that country so abundantly?—Omaha World-Herald.

The money changers are beginning to tremble. The American people are in dead earnest in this campaign for the alleviation of the poor and suffering.

Good News For Bryan.

Roswell G. Horr is to make six campaign speeches in Nebraska. This ought to make the matter practically unanimous for Bryan out there.—Chicago Dispatch.

Shylocks Turned Philanthropists.

Another astounding effect of the threat of free coinage is the transformation of all the gold money lenders into philanthropists.—Detroit New Tribune.

Renewing Lost Brain Cells.

One of the most remarkable experiments even of this time has lately been concluded by a French anatomist, M. Vitzon. Physiologists have reached that degree of knowledge where they are tolerably certain which lobes of the brain govern different senses, as sight and hearing.

Vitzon's experimenting dealt with the brain of monkeys, as being nearest to that of man. He opened the animals' skulls and carefully removed that portion of the brain on which sight depends. The operation was performed so skillfully that the monkeys did not die. He closed up their skulls again and tended them carefully. It was plain that the monkeys were blind, however—blind as a Mammoth cave fish.

A year passed, Vitzon taking care of the monkeys meantime. Then it appeared that they were beginning to see a little. He watched them carefully. The power of sight was undoubted, and it increased. Then the poor monkeys were operated on again, and their skulls were opened anew. It was found that at the point where the brain lobe had been removed several new brain cells had grown.

This is a discovery almost stunning. There seems no doubt as to the facts in the case. The possibilities they open are infinite. If the brain can grow again after removal, why cannot any other organ of the body do the same? That is the question.

Finally, if the brain can renew itself, why not remove some people's brains bit by bit till the old ones are wholly taken away and replaced by better ones?

An Old Fashioned Walk.

In a past which now seems very far off people used to enjoy walking tours. A journey of from 10 to 30 miles a day, according to the walker's foot and lung power, was thought to be a fine outing.

The bicycle has superseded all that. Now the tours are made awheel. It sounds strange, therefore, to read in Outing an account by Mr. Alden W. Quimby of a tramp which he took through the heart of Pennsylvania one day lately. He calls himself an old fogy, and the name of his paper is "A Fogy On Foot." The advantages of the foot journey, in Mr. Quimby's estimation, are that one can see the beauties of the country he passes through, which can hardly be the case on the wheel, since the rider must be continually looking ahead in the road. If the bicycle rider says, "But you cannot travel anything like as far on foot as on the wheel," our nimble old fogy has answer here also. He shows us how he walked full 60 miles in one day. That would not be bad even for a bicycle touring party.

Our fogy's road lay through the heart of the most fertile region in Pennsylvania, where the farms are bursting with fatness and the Dunkers drive in yellow topped buggies and fasten their clothing with hooks and eyes instead of buttons, deeming the latter sinful. Hence they have come to be known among neighbors not of their faith as "hook and eye Dutchmen."

Mr. Quimby's sketch makes the reader conclude there is pleasure still in an old fashioned country walk—if one's bicycle is broken, that is.

One may hope it is not true—the story that the inexperienced and ignorant American girl who last year became the wife of young Marlborough has had her silly little head so turned by the flattery and attentions she has received that now nothing or nobody is good enough for her and she assumes such airs of scorn and contempt that there is no getting on with her. What have we here indeed? An ignorant, rather stupid, very plain American girl, the granddaughter of a man who used to ferry passengers across from Staten Island to New York at a few cents a-head, a big pile of American dollars and a title. If there is anything here for a human being to honor or even respect, except the honest labor of the ferryman who rowed the passengers across the bay, one fails to perceive it. If this is the sort of sentiment that is growing among the American people, they were not worth fighting the Revolutionary war over. They are not worth anything.

Germany seems to be heading off England both in the arts of peace and war. Even in the market for manufactured iron goods, supposed to be England's specialty, Germany furnishes superior work for the same money. The same is beginning to be true of textile fabrics also. It is due to the years of patient instruction in manual training which prevails in the manufacturing industries of Germany. According to law there manufacturers must see to it that their younger workmen attend the technical and other schools so liberally provided for them. Here is a useful suggestion for the United States.

It is claimed for an electric carriage constructed in Chicago that it can travel 18 miles an hour. It is propelled by a storage battery fixed under the seat. The crying need of the time is not, however, for pleasure carriages run by mechanical motor, but for heavy hauling wagons thus propelled. It is the huge trucks with the heavy pounding horses attached to them that block, defile and wear out the streets. A horse to a light driving carriage is a pretty sight and one that it would be a pity to lose from among mankind.

For Sale Cheap!

The double lot on West Market Street, owned by N. L. Michael, between Baxter and Collet Streets. Can be bought on easy terms.

A new 7 room house on East Kibby Street can be bought on easy terms, of N. L. Michael.

MAKE UP CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

THE MONEY QUESTION,

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER,

BIMETALLISM

THE GREAT ISSUE OF TO-DAY.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES-DEMOCRAT!

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OVER THEIR ORDERS.

A C., H. & D. Brakeman and Yardmaster's Quarrel Ends in a Fight.

Last evening a fight occurred in the C., H. & D. yards, between one of the yardmasters, M. Bolus, and John Miller, a brakeman. There was a misunderstanding between the men concerning some orders which had been issued. In the dispute the men became angered and begun to fight. Bolus struck Miller over the head with a lantern. Both men are anxious as to what will be done when the proper authorities have them on the carpet.

Men's all wool athletic sweaters 50 cents at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

STREET TALK.

Last night Nels Nelson and bride, who arrived here last week from their wedding trip, were serenaded by a large party of friends at their residence on Metcalf street. The visitors were royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson.

* *

There will be a public debate on the money question at Ada on Saturday, August 29th, between ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, and Prof. Fess, of Ada. The discussion will take place at the tri-county fair grounds, beginning at 1:30 p. m. St. John will battle for free silver coinage, while Prof. Fess will uphold the single gold standard.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Engineer Burton, of the C., H. & D., is laying off on account of sickness.

Engineer Kleinhaus, of the L. E. & W., had switch engine 25 here from Fostoria last night, for slight repairs.

C. P. Graham, of the C., H. & D., who became suddenly ill from a stroke of apoplexy last week, is so improved that he is able to be up.

Orders have been issued to the three day switching crews that they shall work day about while one of the switching trains is not being used.

W. H. Shaffer, a tool room machinist for the C., H. & D., returned to work yesterday after laying off four weeks on account of serious stomach trouble.

Frank Bunger, of Chicago, who represents the Switch and Signal Company, of Chicago, is in the city putting up signals at the Pittsburg and Lima Northern crossings.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

How Is It Possible?

The Reason's Plain

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is enough

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general housework Apply at 735 south Main street. 249tf

WANTED—Gentleman to take interest and travel with a professional view Photographer Call at once. Room 23, Hoffman House, 6 to 8 p m. 7-3t

LOST—Lap robe, Sunday night color green and yellow lion in center, finder will be rewarded S. A Large, Livery.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework Enquire at once of Mrs H M Stein 406 east Market street

FOR RENT—New house of 7 rooms All modern conveniences, The house has furnace, bath room interior closet hot and cold water large dry cellar, natural and artificial gas Good cistern on the premises Enquire at this office 4-6t

LADIES I make big wages at home, and want all to have the same opportunity The work is very pleasant and will pay $18 weekly This is no deception I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending stamps Miss M A, Stubbins Lawrence Mich

WANTED—A competent woman (white or colored) to work in a small family, three miles in the country One who desires a good home will find this an excellent opportunity. Address W A S this office 7 3t

WANTED—To exchange good real estate in Toledo Ohio for old derricks, boilers engines leases or anything that can be used in the oil business Address Y care this office

LOST—Saturday night August 22, a bright bay mare weight about 1000 pounds 15 hands high the foretop clipped broke out of the stable and strayed away Any one knowing anything concerning her leave word at the office of the TIMES A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding her 8 d 3t-wk-s-1

IN THE WORKHOUSE.

The Car Breakers Sentenced to Five Days' Imprisonment.

Fred Davis and Sam Serring, the two strangers whom nightwatchman Reeves of the C H. & D, arrested night before last for breaking into a merchandise car, were arraigned before Mayor Baxter last evening upon a charge of unlawfully entering a box car They pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to five days each in the city workhouse

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter salt rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlains Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr Cady's Condition Powders, they are a tonic for horses and when in bad condition a fine blood purifier and vermifuge.

Base Ball Notes.

The team winning the pennant will receive eleven sweaters from the City League

Sleath Hoffman having retired from managing the Stars, will hereafter have charge of the scoring at all times.

The teams ending first and second at the end of the season will play three games, money to be divided amongst the players.

"Pud" Faurot will play with the Crescents hereafter, and Teddy Whiteman will wear a Marquette uniform Good ball will be the bill of fare after this

Word has been received from Adrian stating that the Page Fence Giants would have to cancel their date for Sunday next. They have joined with the Cuban Giants and will give exhibition games over the country

Passes have been issued for all those entitled to go to the ball game free Those not entitled will hereafter be prosecuted when caught entering the park by any other way than the main entrance The grand stand down in the woods near the park (used by all the above mentioned fans who never pay) will be discontinued

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring that tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improve the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic Try it. Sold for 50c and $1.00 per bottle at H. F. Vortkampf's Drug Store.

THE COUNCIL

Orders the Spring Street Improvement Ordinance.

THE HALLER STREET MUD

Will Not be Dispensed With for the Resolution Authorizing its Improvement was Defeated—Other Improvements.

The city council met in regular session last night with president Standish in the chair, and the following members present Metheany, Hughes, Chapin, Van Eman, Kiplinger, Brotherton, Foley, Harmon, McVey and Miller.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

An invitation from Trades and Labor Council, requesting the city council.men to participate in the Labor Day parade was read, and upon motion by Mr Hughes was accepted.

Plat of the Cole addition to the city was referred to the street committee.

A communication from Mr. Carl Akerman, refering to petitions for the paving of private alley crossings on west Wayne street and some additional electric lights in the north west portion of the city, was referred to the light committee. Clerk said that the matter of the alley crossings referred to was already under consideration

Matter of private alley crossing, complained of by Mr. Lehey, was referred to the street committee.

The sidewalk committee recommended the acceptance of a new sidewalk at Wayne and Metcalf streets The report was adopted.

Mayor Baxter reported that the Labor Day exercises would be held on the public square and requested that the council take some action with reference to making preparations for the celebration The report was received and the police committee was instructed to confer with the mayor.

Report of engineer was received and adopted.

Estimate for grading alley between Oak and Holly streets, was received and the solicitor was instructed to draft a resolution authorizing the improvement.

Engineer reported that a sewer could not be constructed on St Johns avenue from Second street to the C & E sewer and have a sufficient depth and fall

Final estimates on sewers constructed by G. W Glaze and John Lyons were received and allowed.

Bids from J. B Lomison, W L Crosson, A Lyons, G W. Glaize and John Lyons on the proposed Haller street sewer were read. Wm Crossen's bid of 28½ cents per foot was the lowest, and Mr Van Eman moved to award the contract to him

Mr Harmon objected to awarding the contract to Mr Crossen because some of his work heretofore had not been satisfactory.

The contract was finally awarded to Mr Crossen

Final estimates on the west North street and Grand avenue sewers were upon motion allowed

Contract and bond of W L Crossen, for construction of the Haller street sewer, was accepted

Ordinance to establish grade of north west street was given its first reading

Ordinance to grade Albert street was read

Ordinance for construction of sewer connections on west Spring street, from Main street to Jameson avenue, was read.

Ordinance to establish grade of Collett street was given its first reading

Resolution to grade alley between Oak and Halley streets, from Kibby street to Vine street, was read twice

Ordinance to construct a sewer on Atlantic avenue was read the second time

Ordinance to construct a sewer on Lindel street was read the second and third times with suspended rules and was passed

Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of the proposed west High street sewer.

Solicitor was instructed to prepare an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer between North and Pearl streets on north Jackson street

Clerk was also instructed to advertise for bids for construction of the proposed west Market street and north Metcalf street sewers.

Mr. Botherton moved to purchase the Canton street sweeper at the proposed price of $350 The motion was seconded by Mr. Harmon.

Mr Foley thought the sweeper a good investment.

Mr Metheany objected to the purchase of the sweeper He thought the sweeper a good dust machine and would cost more for being operated than the present manner of sweeping the square.

Mr. Chapin was not in favor of purchasing the machine

Mr. Miller also objected. He preferred giving a man employment to sweep the public square with a broom, as heretofore.

Mr. Brotherton's motion was lost

The chief of the fire department was authorized to purchase two tons of straw.

Mr. Hughes moved that the chair appoint a permanent purchasing committee, consisting of two members of the council.

Mr. Brotherton favored the motion and also favored the limitation of the committee's authority to the expenditure of certain sums. He amended the motion, moving to refer the matter to the solicitor.

Mr. Brotherton's amendment prevailed.

Upon motion by Mr. Foley the finance committee was requested to meet next Monday, that day being the last of the month of August.

Matter of bad condition of gutter on south McDonald street was referred to the street committee

Mr Brotherton reported that the three corner lot property owners on Haller street, had refused to sign a petition for the improvement, waiving their rights regarding corner lot assessments

Upon motion by Mr. Foley the Haller street ordinance was taken from the table and given its third reading The ordinance was then placed upon its passage and was rejected by a vote of eight yeas and three nays, ten yeas being necessary to pass the ordinance.

Upon motion Thos. Kevill was granted permission to remove a building from Haller street to north Jackson street.

The street commissioner was instructed to repair a sewer drop at North and Jackson streets.

Mr. McVey moved to instruct the solicitor to prepare an ordinance authorizing the proposed improvement of west Spring street. The motion was carried

The street commissioner was instructed to level dirt on south Metcalf street, where a sewer was constructed last winter.

The street committee was instructed to purchase 2,000 feet of crossing planks.

The matter of water course in Maple street was referred to the solicitor

The matter of sidewalk abutting Jones property south of the Tanner street bridge was referred to the sidewalk commiteee.

The matter of the proposed west Wayne street was deferred for another week.

Council adjourned

Some years ago when suffering with an uncommonly severe attack of diarrhœa, Mr. W B. Guinnip, of Atco, Pa., received through the mail a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy He says: "I found it to be one of the most effective remedies I ever used It gave me almost immediate relief. It has no superior and I think no equal. No bad effects follow the use of this remedy. It is pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Children like it It never fails It is the most perfect remedy ever produced for bowel complaints" For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist. old postoffice corner C W Heister, 58 Public Square.

AT LAST.

(Continued from First to Page 5)

two to three inches in each room, consequently the weight of all floors rest on beams mostly. All the rooms on each floor up to the roof were treated in same manner, all the columns being placed the upper one immediately over the lower one and resting on plates between same. The upper beams at ceiling of third story received the weight of timbers of ceiling and roof, therefore same cannot settle. The timbers not supported on beams are supported on brick wall partitions that were carried up to roof timbers for that purpose The rods as above stated, running across the building both ways, immediately below the ceiling of the third floor, keep the building from spreading The cross-partition brick walls, in connection with beams, joists and flooring, make it impossible for the outside brick walls to fall inside, and the rods anchoring them outside hold the walls from falling outward under the pressure of any ordinary windstorm. In my judgment nothing but a severe tornado could have any perceptible effect on the building. Hence, I consider it safe

Mr. Townsend thought the report of Dr. Baxter and Mr. McKinney should be given to the public. He thought that the Board ought to act upon the suggestions offered by the mayor. He felt that the scare was more with the children than with anyone else

Mr Hickey moved that the matter be referred to the building committee to carry out the suggestions as offered by Dr. Baxter and the examining committee of architects, with the exception of the new floors and elevators

Mr. Lawlor said that he cared not for any man's report. He felt that there was a factional fight The east was against the west and the south was also. He lived in the north end and was opposed to having any children attend a building filled with vermin. It was an unfit place to retain children

Mr. Metheany thought the best thing to do was to take the belfry off and prepare the west building for school

All voted for the motion except Lawlor and Mrs. Vicary

Mr Metheany moved that the superintendent be requested to submit at its next meeting rules and regulations for the government of all the buildings

The following bills were presented and allowed:

J W Newell	$ 7 10
James M McKinney	15 00
A B Nungester	2 35
Eureka Cornice Works	1 80
James M McKinney	187 00
Lima Machine Works, repairing boilers	2 75
F X Gularneau	15 00

The truant officer and janitors' salaries for the month were ordered paid

The City bank presented a bill for the payment of a bond and interest for $2,000, which by motion was ordered paid

Mr. Hickey moved that the building and repairs committee be instructed to put in the baseless burners so either coal or gas could be used

The committee on repairs stated that the rods on the east building were completed, the boiler repaired and that the fire escapes would be completed this week The repairs at Reece avenue had been completed. Some small repairs at Jefferson, Shawnee and west buildings will soon be completed.

Mr. Ridenour was present and spoke for the committee which was selected to consider the legality of the bond question, and said the Board has a law on the bond question. The committee appointed to consider the question has never met all together. Three of the committee of four claim it is unconstitutional and invalid and that the city could not act under it The act provided for the Lima Union school district. This district is known as a city of the first class.

The committee would present a written statement later on.

Mr. Lawlor moved that the motion in regard to the election of the city examiner passed at the last meeting be reconsidered

Mr. Lawlor presented the name of Mr. Rogers for examiner to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Henderson.

Mr Hickey offered the name of Mr. Rudy.

Mr Hickey demanded a yea and nay vote.

Mr. Rogers received 8 votes and Mr. Rudy 4. Upon motion Mr Rogers election was made unanimous.

Mr. Townsend moved that the meeting adjourn to meet next Monday night to consider the question of putting in an elevator at the east building.

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Barnitz, Pa, occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner. C W. Heister, 58 public square

School, School, School

A large line of school shoes just opened at the Waugh Shoe Store. Also complete stock of rubber goods. "First come first served." No 31 PUBLIC SQUARE t&f

STOLE SOME CLOTHING.

Mary Baldwin a Country Girl, Arrested Here To-day.

This morning Marshal Baumgardner, of Cridersville, came here in search of a girl named Mary Baldwin, who is charged with stealing $12 worth of clothing from a woman a mile and a half north of Wapakoneta. The girl walked to this city and was found on the street by Marshal Baumgardner, who returned with her to Cridersville this afternoon.

DEFECTIVE FLUE

Causes a Fire at a Pine Street Dwelling House.

At 1 10 o'clock this morning the fire department was called out by an alarm from box 55 The upper part of a south Pine street dwelling owned by H. M. Colvin and occupied by Nathan Most, had caught fire from a defective flue.

The damage will not exceed $150.

Don't fail to attend the Catholic picnic at Riverside Park, Quincy, O, to-morrow. Special train leaves O. S depot at 9 a. m., arriving home at 8 p. m. Tickets 50 cents round trip.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Cloyd J Brotherton as administrator for C N. Buff, deceased, filed his first and final account

Samuel S Brenneman, administrator to David Brenneman, filed his first and final account

Judge Robb heard the exceptions to the accounts of the Keraeoff estate this morning and over ruled them.

New Dress Goods at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co

Madame D. Vozburg

Would like to see all of her old pupils, who will receive instructions free of charge, and as many new ones as are interested in a true tailor system, at Mrs Lacy's over Columbia Shoe Store 9 2t.

The picnic and day's outing given by St Rose congregation at Riverside Park, Quincy, to-morrow, will be a pleasant affair Don't miss it. Train leaves O. S. depot at 9 a m. Tickets 50 cents round trip.

The prettiest and most popular fabrics of the season for 50 cents. Dress Goods Department, Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co

THE PRICES ACCOUNT FOR IT!

For the Unprecedented Business we are Enjoying in Our

Economy Basement.

We are continually adding new goods to this department and although our prices are lower for goods of the same character than can be found elsewhere in the city, we keep the

Quality Up to the Highest Standard!

QUALITY FIRST, PRICE NEXT.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES will be in demand very soon. Here is the place to buy the following this week:

Large pencil tablets, regular 5c quality, **Our Price 3c.**
Ink tablets, fine quality paper, 10c goods, **Our Price 5c.**
Slate pencils, 12 for 1c.
Lead pencils, 1 dozen for 5c.
Lead pencils, rubber tipped, 1 dozen for 8c.
Ind, Black or Red, per bottle, 3c.
Lead pencil sharpeners, each 1c.

Glassware. Why pay 20 to 25c for glass dishes, when you can buy the same goods of us for 10c. We have now the largest assortment of pretty inexpensive glassware we have ever had. The assortment consists of square plates, round plates, cream pitchers, sugar bowls and covers, spoon holders, butter dishes and covers, high footed jelly dishes, etc., etc., for 10c each. Lamps complete, from 19c up to 45c each.

Lamp chimneys, flint glass, will not break from the heat, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 8c. Chimneys for Welsbach gas burners, only 9c each. Mason quart Jars, 50c a dozen. Jelley Glasses, tin tops, 20c a dozen. Tin cans, 35c a dozen. Rubbers for Mason Jars, 3c a dozen. Sealing wax, 6 sticks for 5c.

IT PAYS TO VISIT US OFTEN.

FELTZ BROS. & CO.,

1st DOOR SOUTH OF COURT HOUSE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HAVE YOU A CHANCE?

LUCK IN NAMES OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington Had the Longest Name of All—Eight Letter Presidents In Hard Luck—Only One, General Polk, Had a Four Letter Name.

Every native born citizen of the United States 35 years of age, of sound mind and not disqualified by crime, is eligible to the presidency, provided he has been 14 years a resident within the country.

The millions of Americans possessing these requisite attributes and qualifications will be interested in the following curious facts regarding the presidential office.

To begin at the beginning—that is, with Washington—the Father of His Country had ten letters in his surname, and no one of his successors has used up so much of the alphabet as he did in spelling it. His name was what may be called a "ten striker," and he stands not only first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, but first also in alphabetical distinction.

Next to Washington in this respect stand Jefferson and Cleveland, names of nine letters each, and by a singular coincidence each had two terms. Another point of similarity, both caused talk of a third term.

There have been six presidents each with eight letters in his name. Here they are: Van Buren, Harrison, Fillmore, Buchanan, Garfield and then again Harrison. The presidents with seven letters to their credit were Madison, Jackson, Lincoln and Johnson. The five letter executives were the elder and younger Adams, Tyler, Grant and Hayes.

There has been only one president with four letters—Polk.

An analysis of the preceding list discloses the fact that the eight letter men were victims of misfortune in one way or another. Van Buren, for instance, failed of a re-election. The first Harrison, who defeated him, died in office a few weeks after his inauguration. Fillmore, when he ran for the presidency in 1856 on the Know Nothing ticket, carried only one state. Buchanan has been blamed, whether justly or not, for having brought on the civil war. Poor Garfield was assassinated, and Harrison was beaten by Cleveland four years ago.

James Monroe, one of the four six letter presidents, was lucky while in office, but the closing years of his life were clouded by misfortune. When he died, in New York, he was practically dependent for his support on his son-in-law. Taylor, the second of the six letter presidents, died in office. Pierce may be set down as a failure, and Arthur failed to get the nomination he coveted.

The presidents that had five letters in their names were the two Adamses, both of whom failed of re-election; Tyler, who betrayed the party which elected him, General Grant and Hayes.

This brings the record down to four letter Polk. No man with only three letters in his name has ever become president, although at least two received votes in the electoral college. Among them was the great John Jay. Henry Lee was a candidate for the vice presidency in 1833, but his ticket got only 11 votes.

An extraordinary fatality has attended the men with four letters in their names who have been candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. Polk is the only exception, and even he was beaten more than once before he succeeded.

First of all comes the bad but brilliant Burr. In 1801 Burr tied Jefferson for the presidency in the electoral college. The election was thrown into the house of representatives, and Burr was beaten, winning only the vice presidency, for which he did not care. Before that Burr had been twice beaten for the second office.

Rufus King was beaten by George Clinton for the vice presidency in 1804 and again in 1808. In 1816 he ran for the presidency and was whipped by Monroe. Daniel D. Tompkins defeated James Ross in the same election, and four years later Rush received only one vote in the electoral college.

Henry Clay's career is a record of calamity. He was first beaten for the presidency in 1824, again in 1832, and a third time in 1844.

Wirt was another presidential failure. Then came Cass, who was slaughtered by Taylor in 1848. William R. King, for a wonder, was elected vice president on the Pierce ticket in 1852. John Bell was beaten for the presidency in 1860, and so was Joseph Lane, who ran with Breckinridge for the vice presidency. To this long list must be added the name of Whitelaw Reid.

To come down to the four letter presidential candidates of the present time, this is an ill omened record for Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine, David Bennett Hill of New York and Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania.

What will be their fortune—the exceptional good luck of Polk or the ill luck of Burr and of all the others with one syllable surnames?

Another analysis of these presidential and vice presidential names shows that the candidates having a final "n" in their names have been lucky. Among them may be named Washington, Jefferson, Clinton, Madison, Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, the two Harrisons, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Wilson and Logan. McClellan, however, was out of it.—New York World.

Great Men and Others.

The managers of the spiritualistic camp meeting which is to open at Etna, Me., on Aug. 28, announce that Socrates, George Washington, Hiawatha, Moses Hall and the crime of '73 have signified their intention of being present.

SILENCE GWEN.

A portrait old. The artist sought to render
A face half shy, half arch, and wisely tender
Dark hair, dark eyes, a figure slight and slender—
My Grandaunt Silence!

That was her favorite walk, that winds down there,
And when the low wind makes the branches stir
I sometimes dream I catch a glimpse of her—
A phantom Silence!

She never thought to read misunderstood
Or prated of the wrongs of womanhood,
And yet, I think, her quiet life did good—
Sweet Grandaunt Silence!

The Sabbath teaching was her constant care,
To see her kneeling with so grave an air,
A saint might smile, a sinner breathe a prayer—
My tender Silence!

In all her simple ways she strove to please;
Hers were the flowers that perfumed all the breeze,
The golden honey from the hive of bees—
My busy Silence!

And she had some few pleasures simpler yet;
With artful hand she touch'd the old spinet,
Or danc'd at Christmastide a minuet—
My merry Silence!

Of powdered beaux she had, mayhap, a score,
And with their foolishness she sweetly bore,
But one there was who "charmed her more and more"—
My happy Silence!

An old time sailor. And she "heard with pride
Tales of his courage, which is true and tried."
They spent some "happy days," too, "side by side"—
Dear Grandaunt Silence!

She "missed him vastly" when he sail'd away,
Yet tried to "smile as brightly, day by day,
Although, dear heart, my life seems dull and gray"—
My brave, true Silence!

And then we read, "He bravely met the foe!"
Some tears still blot those words of long ago,
Those days were very full of grief and woe—
My loving Silence!

What need is there her further life to tell?
All were not struck who died by shot and shell,
Some hearts grew still because they loved so well—
Like sweet, shy Silence.

—Temple Bar.

JACK'S SWEETHEART.

Jack was a genius. There never was such a fellow as Jack—at least so everybody in the hidden away little fishing village of Bracebridge would tell you, from the most ancient fisherman down to the tiniest inhabitant of this picturesque spot by the sea. Jack was as kind at heart as he was clever in head, and as he possessed the happy knack of working both ends at the same time the result was that he was pointed out as being the cleverest lad in the village and as kindly a soul as might be found for many a mile along the coast.

He was scarcely a lad—23 years might be written against him—for did not the register of the old church tell how on Oct. 10, 1863, Jack was born? He was the only child of John and Mary Barton, and they loved him with all the love which every only child seems to win from its parents.

Yes, Jack was a genius. From his earliest years he would go down to the beach with paper and pencil and draw the fishing smacks and the boats with the mariners mending their nets and remedying the mishaps which had befallen their craft during a gale. His talent increased with years, and the young fellow was prudent, carefully cultivating that which seemed to be his gift. His pictures of the sea had even been exhibited in the show windows of the nearest market town, some six miles away, and folk tramped away to Rockmanton to see "Jack's picters on show."

And what said Addie—she was called little Addie—of all this? Well, Addie was Jack's sweetheart, and now you know all that she would say. Little Addie had her story to tell, or, rather, John Barton used to tell it for her. In fact, the telling of the story was an annual event with the fishermen. He was never tired of telling how 16 years ago they had the fiercest storm that had within memory found its way near Bracebridge. He had made Addie's birthday the morning when the sea had sent her, and it took a lot to convince him that the little sea waif was quite 3 years old when he saved her from the wreck. So on the anniversary of that terrible time John and his wife, Jack and his heroine would sit around the fire and listen to the story once again, while little Addie would shudder and Jack would hold her hand tighter, as much as to say, "Well, I've got you now, you see."

"My eye, an it was a time, too," John would say. It's a wonder we didn't all put off that mornin to sea. The mackerel sayson was in full swing, but Job Bates turned to us and said: 'Look 'e, meates, there's a storm a-brewin out yonder, an a good un too. If 'e want to see your hoames again, stop a bit.' An Job proved himself a good weather prophet, for, true enough, before an hour was up we'd got it—ayo, as I never saw it afore and hope never to see it again."

And he would tell how, just before the daybreak, a vessel was sighted in distress; how a dozen strong hearted fellows, himself among them, put out in the safest craft they could get, leaving their wives and little ones and neighbors to wait on the cliffs, and there, with anxious hearts, watch the gallant crew tossed on the water for three hours ere they could get within a couple of hundred yards of the sinking vessel. It was too late. She went down. Then John Barton would warm to his story.

"Bless 'e, my pet," he would say, running his great fingers through Addie's fair, brown hair, "we'd a'most left without seein our precious find. Why, they must have thrown 'e overboard. Ah, you may smile, little wann—thrown 'e overboard just as they were goin down, for the next minute I caught sight of 'e bound to a rough little raft. How we pulled then! Our muscles stood out like whipcords, and in another minute we had got a rope around the raft's end, and, as I found 'e, so I claimed 'e."

So that is how little Addie came to be in the fisherman's home. And the love that she and Jack had learned in childhood had grown stronger and deeper as the one became prettier with the early days of womanhood and the other more earnest and devoted as a man. The more they were together, greater became their love, and no wonder Addie was flushed with excitement and laughing almost wildly at the news contained in a letter addressed to her lover. It came by the carrier in the morning, for letters were looked upon as veritable curiosities at Bracebridge—everybody's friends, everybody's relations all seemed to live together in one spot.

ROSELLE, ROCKMANTON, CORNWALL.
I have seen your pictures in Mrs. Peck's shop window in the town. If you care to come and see me and bring some of your work, I think I may feel inclined to intrust you with a small commission. JAMES ROBERTSON.

Such was the letter which Addie had read at least twenty times and Jack had stared at for fully an hour. It was the one topic that day over the dinner table.

There was an excited little party waiting for the carrier, as Jack was to return with him to Rockmanton. And then, when he did come and the happy fellow took his seat beside the driver, it was only John Barton who could bid his boy "good luck;" little Addie could but wave her handkerchief as the carrier cracked his whip and smile upon her lover till he turned the corner at the top of the hill.

James Robertson was looked upon by the good people of Rockmanton as a man with a sad side to his life. He was always alone, and during the three years he had lived in Roselle nobody had learned anything about him. His face betokened a kindly heart within. Though he might have been 40 or 60, it was the face of a comparatively young man aged before his time.

Only a few days previously he had stopped in front of Mrs. Peck's shop in the High street and had been struck with the cleverness which characterized a pair of pictures in the window. One represented a storm, with the mighty waves fighting one against the other for the mastery, while its companion was a contrast depicting a peaceful morning on a rockbound coast with the sea at rest. He inquired the painter's name and address and made him the kindly offer.

On the afternoon that his letter had reached its destination he was seated in the cozy parlor of Roselle when his housekeeper announced "Mr. Jack Barton." In another moment Jack was standing before his unknown friend.

"Sit down, my boy, sit down," said James Robertson. "So you are responsible for these two pictures in Mrs. Peck's shop, eh?"

"Yes, sir," Jack replied.

"Well, they are exceedingly clever. Now let me see what you have brought to show me."

And quickly a dozen sketches were upon the table, every one of which James Robertson scanned with the eye of a connoisseur. After examining the last he threw it down again with the explanation:

"Well, you shall do it. I wanted to give my commission to a man who had spent his life on the sea. The man who paints my picture must hear and see every wave as he depicts it with his brush. Now I can trust you to do this. I will tell you the subject. A girl standing on the seashore, looking out to sea as if watching and longing for some one to come. She must be a beautiful girl, just blossoming into womanhood, with—yes, fair, brown hair. You may clothe her as you will—as a fisherman's daughter—only the face must be there. I have only one copy of the face I want you to paint. I cannot let it go, but you can come here and work. Then, when you are ready to fill in the background, you can go back to your home and paint the seashore, with its cliffs and rocks. As to what I will pay you, let that rest. I can afford to reward you liberally."

James Robertson seemed to realize that sad side of his life which everybody in the town associated with his name. With a sigh, suppressed but unmistakable, he drew from his pocket an old brown leather pocketbook and with a touch of gentleness took out a few old letters as though they were precious to him. Then he found a small packet, which he looked upon as though he longed to press it to his lips, but he was not alone. From this he took a tiny curl of brown hair and laid it in the palm of his hand as if it were too great a treasure to place elsewhere, and then a small portrait, evidently taken from the inside of a brooch. The recollections seemed more than he could bear, and, never heeding that he was not alone, he bent his head in his hands by the mantelboard, and, with the sigh of a man broken hearted, stood quietly there for some time. Then, rousing himself, he said:

"Ah, take no notice. The sight of these reminds me of those I still love. Now, just look at that picture. Could you enlarge upon it?"

It was the face of a beautiful woman about 24 years of age. Jack started a little when he saw it and said:

"I shall not forget that face."

"Yes," said James Robertson sadly, "she was very beautiful."

"But, sir," Jack said, "I do not think I need work here. Let me work at my home. May I look at the portrait again, sir?" I will bring your picture finished before many weeks are gone. You may trust me to do it," the young fellow said earnestly. "You will not be disappointed as to the faithfulness of the likeness."

Jack was so sincere that James Robertson had not the heart to offer any objection to the course he proposed.

Jack's luck was on the tip of everybody's tongue in Bracebridge, and when old Job Bates said, "I twold 'e as how the boy was born to peant picters," there was not a dissenting voice. It was now nearly a month since the date of James Robertson's commission, and but the last few finishing touches were required to perfect the picture. Addie had sat daily to the young man, and when he told her how his unknown friend had bid him paint the girl looking for somebody she said:

"Well, I shall look for you, Jack, all the time."

She made a pretty picture, with her bright eyes and fair brown hair, and when the youthful artist came to paint the rocks and moss covered bowlders behind her and the sea gently coming toward her feet he would go down to the seashore with her, and the old folk would shake their heads and say:

"Ye may well be proud, lass," to which the girl would simply reply, "I'm very happy."

At last the picture was complete. Jack wrote to his friend that he would bring it on Monday. Once again the carrier stopped at the fisherman's door, but this time it was not for Addie to remain behind and wave her hand to her lover until he turned the road at the top of the hill, but Jack and his sweetheart sat side by side in the cart, so that "Mr. Robertson might see what the real thing was like." At least so said the light hearted painter.

The old mare seemed to go more slowly than ever, but at last Rockmanton was reached, and the two young lovers stood hand in hand beneath the porch where the roses grew. It was kind of the housekeeper to bid Addie come and sit in her room while "Mr. Barton" talked over matters with James Robertson. He was standing by the mantelboard, evidently waiting for his caller, and he did not stay for Jack to remove the covering, but hastily took it away himself to see how faithfully his instructions had been carried out. He took the canvas in his hands, and, evidently under great emotion, gazed at it for a moment. Then, with an agonized cry, he sank into a chair, still holding the picture, almost frantically, and cried out:

"My wife! My wife! My darling Roselle!"

He saw no one in the room, but, with tears rolling down his cheeks, seemed to speak within himself. "Just as you were, Roselle. Just the same as when we first met. Those eyes are yours. Your smile is just as it used to be for me. Don't look at me, darling Roselle. Don't smile just now. Oh, why were you taken from me. Why did our child go too? I loved you better than all the world, but the angels loved you best." Then he became himself once again, and, turning to the young man, said:

"You must not think anything of this. I lost my wife and child at sea. They were on their way out to me, but the vessel was never heard of again. You have put upon that canvas the face of my wife just as she was. I thank you with all my heart. It is just as my little daughter would have been had the sea not claimed her. God bless you! God bless you!" And the broken hearted man clasped Jack's hand and pressed it long and fervently.

For the first time the thought flashed across the young man's mind. Was he holding the hand of Addie's father? He seemed to realize it all and asked excitedly:

"How long is this ago?"

"Sixteen years," replied James Robertson quietly.

"Sixteen years—my Addie—16 years!"

"Why do you look like that? Tell me, man, tell me!"

"Because—oh, it can't be true!—I painted that picture from a living model. The girl whose face you see there lives. She was found 16 years ago, saved from the sea, and"—

But Robertson cried out, his whole frame trembling:

"Great heavens! Where is she? Take me to her. Let me see if she is my child. I shall know my little Roselle. Don't trifle with me, young man, and, oh, don't disappoint me now!"

"She is in the house," said Jack.

James Robertson flew from the room. It was pitiful to see him.

"Roselle, Roselle, my little Roselle!" he cried. "Come to me. Where are you? I'm looking for you."

Little Addie sat quietly in the housekeeper's room. She heard the name and bent her head to listen. She seemed as if in doubt, but a smile was in her anxious look and her childhood's days seemed with her once more. She was with her mother, who held her in her arms and kissed her many times, calling her "My little Roselle." The name was on her lips when the man, half frantic with expectation, reached the door, still crying out the name by which her mother called her.

He looked for a moment upon the girl before him—only a moment—and then, with a cry of joy born only in a father's heart, took her to himself with a strong embrace, kissing her passionately and weeping as though his heart would break, yet a smile of relief was there with his tears. And his child never for a moment took her arms from around his neck, but seemed to accept the truth, when the man, brought low with emotion, cried out:

"My little Roselle, have I found you at last?"

He took her on his knee, Jack standing quietly by, and then he told her how, when quite a tiny thing, she and her mother were on their way to join him in a distant country; how they never came, for the vessel was lost; how he had lived alone ever since then, for who could share the love he had for his wife and child? And then Jack chimed in with "the birthday" story, and the father, child and lover sat there many hours, the happy man often looking down to say, "My little Roselle," and to kiss her once again.

"But, father, you will have to call me Addie—little Addie. It is the name Jack knows and loves me by."

James Robertson understood. Jack had his reward.—Detroit Journal.

The Montgolfier Brothers.

Proceeding on the principle that heated air expands and so becomes lighter, bulk for bulk, than air at the ordinary temperature, the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier filled a paper bag with heated air, which rose to the ceiling of the room. This preliminary success was rapidly followed up, and they gradually increased the size of the balloons experimented with until they were so satisfied with their progress that in 1783 they gave a public exhibition, sending up a linen balloon 105 feet in circumference, which was inflated over a fire supplied with small bundles of chopped straw. The balloon succeeded beyond their utmost expectation, and after rising to a height of over 6,000 feet it descended ten minutes after in a field a mile and a half away. The next balloon carried a car, in which were a sheep, a cock and a duck.

The success of this further experiment induced M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes to risk their lives by making the first ascent in the new and wonderful machine. Their balloon, which was 45 feet in diameter and 75 feet high and was inflated with hot air, passed over Paris to the great astonishment of the people, attaining an altitude of half a mile. Ballast was then for the first time employed in regulating the ascending power of the balloon. This first venture was followed by others, and De Rozier, the first to ascend, was also the first to meet his death in this manner, having been killed, with a companion, by the burning of his balloon near Boulogne.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Alps Underfoot.

The mystery is gone from the Alps—none but climbers know how completely. Every mountain and point of view of even third rate importance has been ascended, most by many routes. Almost every gap between two peaks has been traversed as a pass. The publications of some dozen mountaineering societies have recorded these countless expeditions in rows of volumes of appalling length. Of late years vigorous attempts have been made to co-ordinate this mass of material in the form of climbers' guides, dealing with particular districts, wherein every peak and pass is dealt with in strict geographical succession, and every different route and all the variations of each route are set forth, with references to the volumes in which they have been described at length by their discoverers. Nearly half the Alps have been treated in this manner, but the work has taken ten years, and, of course, the whole requires periodical revision.—Scribner's.

WOMEN AND WOMEN ONLY are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily. To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, nothing so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, followed, when necessary, by mild applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

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Cheboygan and return, $15.85; Mackinac Island and return, $15.85; Sand Beach and return, $11.75; Sault Ste Marie and return, $19.85; Marquette and return, $22.35; Duluth and return, $29.35; meals and berth included. Tickets good to return until Oct. 1st.

Soldiers' Home and return. On Wednesday, August 26th, the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell at the very low rate of $1.50, for round trip tickets. Train leaves Lima at 5:45 a. m.

Cleveland O., and return. The C., H. & D. will sell round trip tickets at $4.50, Sept. 3. Tickets good to return 4 days.

Louisville, Ky., and return. Sept. 7 and 8 the C., H. & D. will sell round trip tickets at $6.50, good returning until the 13th.

Home seekers excursion to the West and South Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 14, 15, 28 and 29, at one fare.

Toledo and return. Sunday, Aug. 30, only $1.00 for the round trip. Train leaves Lima at 8:25 a. m., returning leave Toledo at 8 p. m.

Columbus and return, Aug. 26 and 27 at $2.60 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until the 28th.

Gold Wing Democrats at Columbus, Ohio, August 26th and 27th. The C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $2.60, good to return until August 28th. Remember the C., H. & D. has six trains each way every day.

$1.00—Toledo and return—$1.00, via C., H. & D. Ry., Sunday, August 30th. Train leaves Lima at 8:25 a. m. Returning, leaves Toledo at 8 p. m. Only $1.00 for the round trip.

Nashville, Tenn., and return. On September 7th and 8th the C., H. & D. will sell tickets at $12.30 for the round trip, tickets good to return until the 18th.

Toledo and return. Tuesday, August 25th, the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $2.10.

Mackinac Island and return. Tuesday, August 25th, the C., H. & D. and M. C. will sell excursion tickets at $7.00 for the round trip, all rail. Train leaves Lima at 8:55 p. m. Tickets good returning in 10 days.

St. Paul and return, only $12.20 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept 1; tickets good to return until Oct 2.

Home Seekers to the South and West, Aug 17, 18 and 31; one fare for the round trip.

Mackinac Island and return, only $10.85 for the round trip.

Petosky and return, only $13.75 for the round trip.

Niagara Falls and return and to all other Eastern resorts at very low rates.

Sunday rate on the C., H. & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

H. J. McGuire, Ticket Agent.

G. A. R. AT ST. PAUL.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for National Encampment.

August 30th and 31st and September 1st are the dates upon which low rate round trip tickets to St. Paul will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines, the short route through Chicago. Tickets will be good returning until September 15th, inclusive, and if deposited with the joint agent at St. Paul on or before September 15th the return limit will be extended to include September 30th. The rates for this occasion will be exceptionally low via Pennsylvania Lines, the only system of railways over which trains run from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana to Chicago Union Station, the natural gateway from those States to the Northwest. Daily trains from Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville make convenient connection at Chicago with St. Paul trains. Arrangements may be made by G. A. R. Posts or parties of friends to travel together on special trains or special cars that will go through from starting point to the Encampment, without change, if the number justifies it. Information on the subject will be cheerfully furnished by representatives of the Pennsylvania Lines. The person to address at Lima, Ohio, is Ticket Agent B. B. Oyler. Aug 1a th s

There Are Other Others.

Mrs. Colonial Dame—"I am proud to say that my grandfather made his mark in this world."

Mrs. Rev. Ration—"Well, I guess he wasn't the only man in those days who couldn't write his name."—*Northwest Magazine.*

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season of year your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have aching feet, new shoes or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package sent free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water.

You are likely to need it.

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The Battle of Killiecrankie.

It is singular how tradition, which is sometimes a sure guide to truth, is in other cases prone to mislead us. In the celebrated field of battle at Killiecrankie the traveler is struck with one of those rugged pillars of rough stone which indicate the scenes of ancient conflict. A friend of the author, well acquainted with the circumstances of the battle, was standing near this large stone and looking on the scene around, when a Highland shepherd hurried down from the hill to offer his services as cicerone, and proceeded to inform him that Dundee was slain at that stone, which was raised to his memory. "Fie, Donald!" answered my friend. "How can you tell such a story to a stranger? I am sure you know well enough that Dundee was killed at a considerable distance from this place, near the house of Fascally, and that the stone was here long before the battle, in 1688." "Oich! Oich!" said Donald, no way abashed. "And your honor's in the right, and I see you ken aboot it. And he wasna killed on the spot neither, but lived till the next morning; but a' the Saxon gentlemen like best to hear he was killed at the great stane."—From "The Abbot."

Sardou's Originality.

Sardou's methods have always been original. In his early days, when hunger and poverty were his constant associates, he evolved a most interesting method of studying the art of playwriting. Scribe was his model. At night, in his cheerless attic, by the light of a single candle procured by saving a sou from his meager dinner, he used to study the plays of Scribe till he knew them word for word. It was his delight to take one of Scribe's plays that he had never read, study the first act, close the book and map out what he thought would be Scribe's scenario of the remaining acts. When finished he compared his work with the original, overjoyed if he had hit upon a similar scene or situation. He is very painstaking with everything he writes.—New York Advertiser.

A Pontery For the Church.

It is said that in Sweden a room in each house is provided into which the children may go to cry and scream. In other parts of the house they are to be quiet and mindful of the comfort of others. It might be a good plan to have a department in every church for those who feel like crying or fretting or complaining. Let them go to the criery or pontery and have it out without disturbing the comfort or spiritual welfare of the church and their brethren.—Christian Nation.

Think It Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

Disliked the Name.

They had occupied the same seat in the railway car all the way from New York, and notwithstanding the decided difference in their personalities, a slight acquaintanceship sprang up.

"Excuse me," said the man with a great deal of large jewelry, including a campaign button, "but I noticed a big picture in the newspaper you was reading. Would you mind tellin' me who 'tis?"

"Certainly not. It's a picture of Herodotus. They want to put a statue of him in the Congressional Library."

"De ye think dey'll succeed?"

"I shall be surprised if they do not."

"I s'pose not. It jis' goes to show."

"It goes to show what?"

"How much dese foreigners is managin' ter mix in and run de affairs o' dis government."—*Washington Star.*

Horrible! Horrible!

Innocent children by the thousand are constantly dying from diarrhœa whose lives might be saved. How quickly the demon works! Flesh speedily wastes away as though subjected to fire. You try change of water, and change of food, and change of air. The handiest and quickest and safest thing you can do is to procure at once a bottle of Dr. Hand's Diarrhœa Mixture, at any drug store, for 25c. It's wonderful how quickly it brings good results.

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A BRILLIANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS SEEN IN HER HOME.

Women Stenographers—When Is a Woman an Old Maid?—The Suspender Garter and Buckle—Suffrage as a Boon to Women Sixty Years Ago and Now.

Mrs. Hugh Reginald Haweis is one of the best known women in the professional and literary circles of London. Her home is in Cheyne walk and in the very house where Dante Gabriel Rossetti dreamed away the 18 years of life allotted to him after he had buried the love poems inspired by an adored wife in her grave at Highgate.

Mrs. Haweis had bidden me to come at 5 o'clock. It was her last day in London, she said, before going to Scotland for August and September.

Mrs. Haweis grasps my hand warmly, and I gaze into the face of a woman who expounds liberal ideas on the subject of divorce and occupies a good deal of the attention of reform workers. That Mrs. Haweis is a fluent talker is at once apparent. She is very direct in movement and speech, and, although she is a member of the Pioneer club, her garb is neither masculine nor unconventional.

MRS. HUGH REGINALD HAWEIS.

The waving hair of brown is drawn back from rather a square face, from which look eyes of grayish blue. Some everyday gossip seems to have been interrupted by my arrival, and, after resuming it in a desultory way for a few moments, the other women go, leaving me alone with Mrs. Haweis.

I find that my hostess has seen much of America. During the World's fair she had been the guest in Chicago of Mrs. A. A. Sprague of Prairie avenue. Mrs. Haweis found less fault with America and American institutions than any English woman I had ever met. The American woman, she said, was a "fascinating subject."

"Girl or wife," said she, "her average place intellectually, and therefore morally, is higher than ours. The average American woman reads and thinks more and expresses herself better than the average English woman. Her social place is immeasurably superior. She has long been regarded as a free and responsible moral agent, and therefore her wits have ripened."

Mrs. Haweis has her private study on one of the upper floors. There she has written most of her books on house decoration, domestic economy and reform subjects, as well as the clever papers she reads from time to time before the Authors' and Writers' clubs, to which she belongs.—London Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

Women Stenographers.

There are two kinds of stenographers here, those who are employed in offices as assistants and those who are their own mistresses and take work at fixed rates from all who have it to give. Some of these have built up very good independent businesses, and through pluck, industry and brains have acquired a recognition in the business world which insures them a comfortable income and as much independence as any business man enjoys.

The typewriting offices of New York are unique institutions. I know of one firm of stenographers which controls large offices in two of the most important business buildings of the city and is known in all the newspaper offices and most of the law offices in the lower part of the town. These women employ a number of assistants, and their business is conducted with just as much system and attention to details as if it were controlled by men. The work is done in the offices chiefly, although stenographers and typewriters can be obtained from there to do work anywhere. The expense of conducting that business amounts to some thousands of dollars, and the risks are the same that any business man would incur.

Considering that these women started in New York entirely unknown and worked their way into favor by honorable business methods and strict attention to their work, it can be readily seen that they must have had some anxious moments before they reached their present position. The character of the work which these women have had to do must surely have had an excellent influence upon their minds. In their offices dictations have been given upon almost every subject imaginable. Literary men, newspaper writers, dramatists and lawyers have all done their work there. Many of the stories that have been printed in the magazines were written there, and one of the most successful plays now on the boards was constructed in one of their offices.—New York Letter in Providence Journal.

When Is a Woman an Old Maid?

The old maid limit has at last been fixed. For many years there was nothing settled or definite about the thing. Every one was well aware of an age line beyond which an unmarried woman was an old maid and within which she was a young one, but just what that age was remained a mystery. From a woman's viewpoint it was very apt to vary with her own age. In both masculine and feminine minds it was a line purely imaginary, like the equator and the tropic of Capricorn. But now comes a final decision upon the subject from no less an authority than the French courts, fixing the limit at 30 years. So far at least as the Mlle. Crapeau is concerned, it is not only definite, but final. At 29 years 11 months and 29 days she is still a young maid; 48 or 24 hours later and she is an old one.

The way that the thing happened to go to court at all and so become a fixture is as follows: A certain Old Maids home in France found itself overrun with applicants of all ages, sizes and necessity, the term "old maid" seeming to have no terrors for them when it comprehended so much in the way of leisure and shelter that was to be had for nothing. The managers of the home, in order to protect themselves, were therefore obliged to fix an age limit, and that this might be accomplished definitely and authoritatively the courts were asked to determine it. After weighty and due consideration this body put the limit at 30 years. What effect the decision will have upon the women of France remains to be seen. So far as applicants for the Old Maids' home are concerned, it will be an incentive to truth telling. But what will the new women, particularly those who are past 30, have to say?—New York Sun.

The Suspender Garter and Buckle.

Notwithstanding the harnesslike aspect of the suspender garter, it is now made very attractive. There are two kinds of stocking supporters. One fastens around the waist with a satin belt, very narrow in front and behind and coming well down over the hips, where the elastics are attached. One piece of elastic comes down half way to the knee, and there another piece is attached with a buckle so as to form two supports for the stocking. And here's where a woman's handsome buckles from her once beloved round garters come in.

She has one attached on each suspender where the two pieces of elastic are joined, and they allow the elastic to be shortened or lengthened at will. The stocking is caught in handsome hooks or held in place by means of a gold or silver button and loop. The other style is more popular with stout women. The suspenders are not fastened together by means of the belt, but each is attached to the side of the corset with a small gold or silver safety pin. Otherwise they are like the ones just described.

Since the demand for handsome suspender garters has increased rapidly many beautiful designs have been brought out in gold and silver. The prices vary from $3 to $100 a pair. Usually these handsome buckles are mounted on plain narrow silk elastic, because they are supposed to make a better show that way. Most women do not think so, however, and they no sooner get hold of a pair before they have the plain elastic covered with silk, satin ribbon or lace and decorated with bows of very narrow ribbon.—Philadelphia Press.

Suffrage as a Boon to Women.

One of the strongest practical reasons for extending suffrage to women is in order to make mental and physical activity fashionable. In "society," so called, today women are respected, not as workers, but as idlers, not as bees, but as butterflies. The result is a class of women no longer young or beautiful, usually the daughters of rich parents, who have grown up without objects or occupations. They live lazy lives, a weariness to themselves and a torment to their relatives. Often they become morbid and hysterical and fancy themselves the victims of heart disease or nervous prostration. If physicians and trained nurses should divulge professional experiences, the number of such victims of perverted "femininity" would startle the community.

We very properly deplore the hard lives and meager pay of shopgirls and factory operatives. But, bad as their condition often is, it is infinitely preferable to the lazy, trifling, selfish, exacting lives of women who are not forced to earn their daily bread and who are not occupied with household or family cares. Such women brood over real or imaginary ailments. Without aims or interests, they are like stranded ships, unable to sail the seas of honorable activity. Such women are always and everywhere in sympathy with the remonstrants and would be benefited by being enrolled and set to work as such. Of course their male relatives are usually enthusiastic supporters of the Man Suffrage association.—H. B. B. in Woman's Journal.

Sixty Years Ago and Now.

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883 and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was granted in Washington and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in Ontario and New Brunswick. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended in Kansas to all women and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa and parish and district suffrage in England to women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage has been extended to the women of Utah.—Alice Stone Blackwell.

A Clubwoman.

Mrs. Annie D. West is the subject of a sketch by Mrs. Barbara Galpin in the Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mrs. West has been a member of the New England Women's club for 12 years and has served as a member of the discussion committee for eight years. She was one of the first presidents of the Once a Year club, a society composed of women who were former residents of Concord, N. H., now residing in Boston and which has a membership of 150.

When the Heptorean club of Somerville was formed, a year and a half ago, Mrs. West was elected to the presidency, and last spring she was unanimously re-elected. The Heptorean club is one of the finest in New England, and much of its success is due to the executive ability, the judgment and tact of its president.

Mrs. West is an associate member of New Hampshire's Daughters; also of the Ladies' Aid association, the Woman's alliance, the Woman's Suffrage league and the Moral Educational society. Although a clubwoman in the broadest and best sense, a prominent society woman and a leader in the affairs of the First Unitarian church, yet her home is always her first thought, and in it her friends see many tender womanly ways, which are properly reserved for the home life.

One View of the New Woman.

The new woman is oftentimes the victim of strange hallucinations. She persists in calling herself a "slave," despite her high position and great opportunities, and she maintains that because she cannot vote she is classed with lunatics and idiots, until those who are weary of hearing her constant iterations of these themes feel that if the classification were true it might not be unjust. Still it has not been clearly shown that withholding the ballot from woman in common with lunatics and idiots necessarily makes her one. Women and cripples are exempt from working on roads. Does it follow that all women are cripples? Is a woman a bird because she walks on two legs? This hackneyed cry about lunatics and idiots, which has been uttered by nearly all writers and speakers favoring woman suffrage, appeals to prejudice rather than to intelligence.

If the would be female politicians, ignoring woman's great opportunities, especial privileges and the silent testimony of countless happy wives, choose to consider themselves "slaves" and to announce whenever they speak that they are classed with lunatics and idiots because they are denied the ballot, they are certainly entitled to all the enjoyment they can get out of the delusion. Sensible people know that such statements are false.—Forum.

The Oakley Bicycle Skirt.

Dr. Fanny B. Oakley of Brooklyn, who was the first woman to ride a wheel in New York city, has invented a bicycle skirt that is admirable. She and her daughter ride a tandem, and they are the only two women who contrive to ride a tandem in skirts. It has been declared impossible for women to ride tandem except in bloomers. Dr. Oakley has shown the fallacy of this declaration, and it is expected that the Oakley skirt will become popular as soon as its construction is understood. The skirt is divided. It is circular in form and very full in the front and back. When it is on it does not show that it is divided. It is plain at the sides. It is the only skirt, Dr. Oakley says, that hides the movement of the limbs in driving the pedals. It is, therefore, modest as well as convenient. It cannot catch in the sprocket or chain and is quite safe. Women who have seen the skirt speak enthusiastically of its merits. Dr. Oakley has applied for a patent, and it appears as if it would be a useful and profitable possession. She always has advocated the use of the bicycle for women, considering it the most healthful form of recreation. She thinks nothing of a 45 mile spin herself, and her health is splendid.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Ingenious Profession.

It has taken the ingenuity of a London woman to transcend all previous efforts of either sex to crystallize the intangible and turn the emotions into a source of revenue. She has consolation for sale, sympathy packages, so to speak, at so much a pound. Her advertisement reads: "Sympathy offered to those who are in trouble and have no one to whom they can tell their sorrow. Interviews by appointment."

Wash goods liable to fade should be washed in a strong solution of salt, allowing a cup of salt to a quart of hot water. While the water is warm put the material in and let it lie for a time, then take out and wash in the usual way.

A most welcome fashion is the one making street gowns to clear the ground very decidedly, and some of them are even shorter in the back than in front, so the skirt which trails even a little bit is altogether out of fashion.

When the eider down comfort loses its elasticity, hang it on the line where the air and sunshine can get full sweep at it, and in a few hours it will be restored.

Sprinkle the carpet lightly with salt every week before sweeping. This not only destroys moths, but brightens the colors in the carpet.

If a dish of cold water is kept in a cakebox, it will keep the cake fresh and moist. The water should be renewed every 24 hours.

A female farm laborer in Austria gets from 25 cents to 40 cents a day.

THE DEAD MAN CAME TO LIFE

And Was Then Fined For Acting Indecently at His Own Funeral.

The most singular feature of the following story is that it is absolutely true.

In Lourenco Marques, better known to the world as Delagoa Bay, people die very quickly. You may be bluffed out of your last shilling at poker by a man between 9 and 12 p. m. and have the satisfaction of attending his funeral the next morning early.

It is a bad keeping climate, and so the funeral has to follow the decease as suddenly as possible.

A short time ago a certain Englishman died in the locally orthodox way of fever and dysentery. As he had no friends to see him better done by, the authorities put him into a weakly constructed shell and handed him over to a couple of Kaffirs to take away and drop into a trench which was kept for the reception of suddenly made corpses of no particular account.

There was some water in this trench, and as the darkies were holding the coffin over, preparatory to letting go, the bottom fell out, and the deceased splashed into the water, sat up and began to use somewhat strong language in a rather weak voice.

The Kaffirs fled, yelling, and then it began to rain as it can only do in Delagoa Bay and a few other similar portions of the infernal regions which have somehow got scattered about the surface of the earth.

The deluge revived the deceased sufficiently to enable him to crawl out of the trench, and in course of time to drag himself to the house of a white man who had the courage and the humanity to take him in, dose him well with hot brandy and burned sugar and put him to bed. By the next morning he had made a wonderful cure and gone back to town, only to find his room at the hotel locked up and his few worldly possessions in charge of the authorities. Then he went off to the camera municipal and tendered the information that he was alive. He was told politely, but firmly, that he was officially dead and had no claim on the property that had been his.

It was an awkward situation for both, for on the one hand the man had come back to the world an absolute pauper, not even owning the clothes he stood up in, while on the other not even the obtuseness of Portuguese officialism could deny the fact that he was alive and very much inclined to kick. The two Kaffirs were brought up and gave edifying but absolutely contradictory accounts of what had happened at the grave. Then a happy thought dawned upon the official mind. There was one way of restoring the man legally and officially to the ranks of the living, and it was promptly taken.

They fined him $5 for disorderly and indecent conduct at a funeral; then they restored him the balance of his property and let him go.—Pearson's Magazine.

Choate's Sympathy.

A tender feeling for the sufferings and misfortunes of the lower animals is a trait which seems quite in keeping with the nature of poets and other sensitive beings, but we do not expect to find it commonly in lawyers and politicians. Rufus Choate, if we may believe a story told in "My Literary Two Hundred," by Kate Sanborn, had more sympathy with nature than knowledge of it.

During a summer morning's walk he found a dozen or more door beetles sprawling on their backs in the highway, enjoying the warm sunshine. With great care he tipped them all over into a normal position, when a friend coming along asked curiously, "What are you doing, Mr. Choate?"

"Why, these poor creatures got overturned, and I am helping them to take a fresh start."

"But," said the other, "they do that on purpose. They are sunning themselves and will go right back as they were."

This was a new idea to the puzzled pleader; but, with one of those rare smiles which lit up his sad, dark face so wonderfully, he said:

"Never mind. I've put them right. If they go back, it is at their own risk."

The Wrists.

In spite of the fact that doctors always take the pulse of a patient from the wrist, few persons know what important parts of the body the wrists are and how much may be accomplished by treatment of them. When one has fainted, water should be applied to the wrists as freely as to the face and temples. In cases of severe illness doctors frequently order the wrists to be bathed with milk and with beef tea. Athletes learn that the wrists must be kept cool in summer and warm in winter. You all know the relief experienced from removing a tight glove, especially when you are overheated. The relief comes not from the hands being uncovered, but from the wrists being unconfined and kept cool.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Once in a while a man surprises the watchers by sitting up in his coffin, and asking why in the world they put him in there. Such things, when they happen, are published far and wide. They are considered well nigh miraculous. Is it any less wonderful when a man is cured of a disease presumed to be fatal? When physicians say to a man that he cannot live, he considers himself just about as good as dead. He can almost feel the coffin closing upon him. And yet, frequently these men who are sentenced to death by their doctors, are raised up out of their sickness to perfect, hearty health.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has lifted thousands of men and women right out of the grave. After doctors had given them up, they have in desperation turned to this great remedy, and to their great astonishment have found themselves getting well.

Skepticism in regard to this wonderful medicine has cheated many a man out of his health. If people could only be made to believe the truth about the "Discovery," half the sickness could be avoided and cured. The "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption. This great "Discovery" will also cure all of the things that lead to consumption—lingering coughs, throat and bronchial troubles, general debility, loss of flesh, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of nerve force. Its effect is immediately seen. As the patient begins to feel better, he begins to look better, and the hollows and wrinkles are filled out with sound, firm, healthy flesh. Druggists sell it.

If you want to know the great secrets of health, send 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*, and receive *free* a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. 21 cents in paper covers, 31 cents in cloth. It is a complete medical library in one volume. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

Sold by Druggists; or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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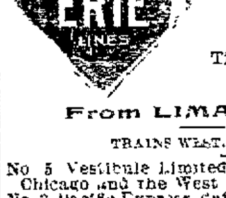

Time Card in Effect June 1st, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST. Depart

No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West	11.25 a m
No. 3, Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West	12.37 a m
No. 1, Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9 23 a m
No. 31, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday	7 00 a m
No. 13, Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday	5 40 m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston	5 02 p m
No. 2, Express daily, except Sunday	8 30 p m
No. 12 Express daily, for New York	2 46 a m
No. 32 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday	7 00 a m

Train 13 will not run days following legal holidays.
Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent.
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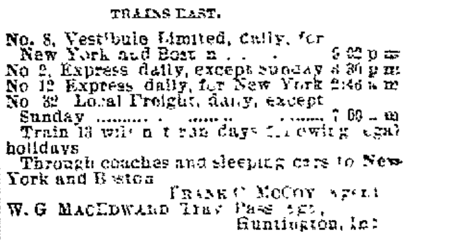
Manhood Restored



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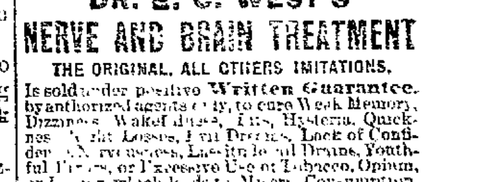
THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

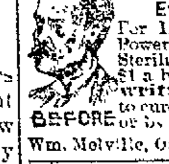
Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.



Red Label Special Extra Strength. For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness. $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS



The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
H. F. Vortkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

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THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

We will sell your choice of any

GENTS' TAN SHOES!

In our window until Friday, Aug. 21st, at

$2.25

If you want as much as to look at them, come before they are all gone.

Ladies' Tan Shoes and Oxfords cheaper than ever.

I. E. AVERY,

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GEO. W. COE.

Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 263.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going

Mayor Baxter left last night for Boston.

Miss Lenore Freeman left this morning for Denver.

Roy Robinson, of Tipton, Ind., is visiting friends here.

Rev. E. M. Metzgar is visiting his parents, in Darke county.

Mrs. B. Daley, of north West street, is visiting friends in Delphos.

Mr. C. J. Cowan, of Chicago, was the guest of friends here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs Martin E. Conway, of north Main street, spent Sunday in Detroit.

Miss Maude Dildine, of north West street, left to-day for a visit with friends in Arkansas.

Miss May Dowling, of Middletown, O., is the guest of Miss Mary Leahy, of north West street.

Misses Mary and Bridget Burke left yesterday afternoon for their former home in Ireland.

Miss Alice Holdridge left for Toledo yesterday to witness the international yacht races.

Charles and Miss Stella Reed, of North Baltimore, O., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Foltz.

John Hentze, of south Union street, is visiting friends and relatives at Kenton for a few weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Toohey and Miss Maggie Lyon, of north West street, are the guests of the former's sister in Marietta.

Rev. H. A. Ott and wife and children, of Freeport, Ill., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Foltz, of west High street.

Mary and Bridget Burke left today for Ireland. Mary will remain there but Bridget will return after spending some time at home with her relatives.

Theodore Michael and Miss Maude Elliott, of Lima, spent Sunday in Sidney the guest of George W. Morton and wife —— Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCune, of Lima, formerly of this city, on Saturday, a son.—*Sidney News.*

There will be first call refreshments, and all sorts of amusements at the Catholic picnic at Riverside Park, Quincy, to-morrow.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The will of William Plevenger was probated this morning.

R. M. Robbins is building an addition to his residence on north Jefferson street.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. William Bridge, of north Main street, a daughter.

James W. Stewart and Lillie Bogardus was granted a marriage license this morning.

The members and friends of the Congregational church will hold a social this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Thomas, 702 west Wayne street.

Michael Enright, who has been seriously ill at the home of his cousin, on south Main street, is gradually improving under the careful nursing of Mrs. George Luken.

Anna Bahe was this afternoon granted a divorce, by Judge Robb, against Harry Bahe, on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and failure to provide the necessities of life.

The committees who have charge of the Catholic picnic, to be held at Riverside Park, Quincy, to-morrow, will call on Rev. Father Manning this evening and get their badges.

On Sept. 1, in the city opera house, the Lima Philosophical Society will open this year's work by a debate on the financial question. Mr. Sprague will represent the gold side, and Mr. Eastman will speak for silver.

The Catholic picnic at Riverside Park to-morrow promises to be a grand affair in every particular, providing the weather is favorable. The attendance will in all probability be the largest at any local outing this season.

Mrs. Sarah Hanrahan, mother-in-law of Hugh Patton, Sr., returned from a Toledo hospital Friday, and on Saturday afternoon received a stroke of paralysis affecting her right side. She has been in precarious condition ever since.

Misses Cora Holland, Fannie Boone, Mabel Thrift, Frances Metzger, Kate Freeman, and Clark Robinson, Frank Ballou, Harry Langan, Mr. Brown and Mr. Black participated in a delightful picnic at the Devil's Back Bone last evening.

The funeral services of Mrs. Geo. Livingston were held from the residence of the deceased's father-in-law, on Harrison avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but on account of the delay in the arrival of a relative, the remains will not be interred until 9 o'clock to-morrow, and the burial will be private.

Men's Fine Negligee Shirts: two collars with every garment. Price 50 cents at the Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Notice.

At the request of the Labor Day committee, we have changed the starting hour of our road race from 2 p. m. to 3 p. m., Monday, Sept. 7, 1896. HOOVER BROS.

Red, white, blue and black all wool sweaters for 50 cents at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Rich, lustrous figured Black Dress Goods novelties for 50 cents at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

AT LAST

The School Board Disposes of a Vexed Question.

WEST BUILDING TO BE USED.

The Belfry will be Taken Down and the Building Made safe—E. W. Jackson selected as a Member of the Board.

The Board of Education met last evening in regular session, with all members present. The minutes of the last regular and called meetings were read and approved.

The first matter considered was the filling of the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shelby Mumaugh.

Mr. Metheany nominated E. W. Jackson, and Mr. Townsend moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

The communication from D. C. Henderson was received, stating that he would not accept a re-election as a member of the city examining board.

A communication was received from the Central Union Telephone company offering the use of their telephone at $15 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

A communication from Dr. Baxter, as mayor of Lima, was received, which read as follows:

The Board of Education, Lima, Ohio:

On the 30th of March, 1896, inspectors Ducomb and Arbogast, of the State Department of Inspection of workshops and factories, inspected the west school building and in substance reported it safe.

On the same date the following report was made to the board:

"Remove the tower and bell; roof that portion of the building now covered by the tower. This will make the building perfectly safe, as much of the shaking of the building is caused by the obstruction presented to the wind by the tower. For better ventilation, we recommend that two ventilating flues be cut into each room. We suggest also that the first and second floors be relaid with new flooring.

(Signed). T. W. DOBBINS,
JACOB MOWEN,
JAMES MCKINNEY,
DEXTER CHAPIN."

These gentlemen have repeatedly reiterated their belief in the perfect safety of the structure.

At the last meeting of the retiring board, held April 15, 1896, the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this board that the health and safety of the school children demands immediate attention, and that other buildings than a portion of those now in use should be provided."

A number of the members expressed themselves as wishing to go on record as opposed to any further use of the west building.

On the 22d of June, 1896, the following resolution was adopted by the present board, with but one dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That the west building be condemned for any further use for school purposes."

Yet, two months after, and no provision made for housing six hundred children!

Extracts from correspondence with State Inspector:

"Immediately abandon building and prevent its occupancy in the future."

"I feel that this department cannot assume any such responsibility."

"As mayor of Lima you were notified in relation to the finding of the inspectors and the matter rests entirely with you."

"If as mayor you take the responsibility of allowing this building to be used, then I assume we would have no jurisdiction in this matter, as that would certainly relieve this department should the building collapse."

Law of Ohio: "And it shall be the duty of the mayor of any municipality, upon receiving such notification, to prohibit the use of such building for the assemblage of people."

Recently the same gentleman who reported to the board in March, and one of those who saw the effect of the St. Louis tornado, stated "that they considered the west building safer than the east, and Mr. Dobbins facetiously remarked that if they—the board—persisted in building cottages they allow the old building to stand for a refuge in case of cyclones, the cottages would have to go and they would need the old building for a haven of safety as it would be utterly impossible to blow it down."

Mr. McKinney was carefully questioned and reiterated what he said in his report.

The propriety of the occupancy of the old building seems to be unsettled in the minds of the public as well as the board.

The state inspector finds a ready means of absolving himself from responsibility by placing the final say on the mayor, whose opinion is worth only as much as any other non-expert, but who as an official has but one course to pursue, that of assuming the side of absolute safety and prohibiting the use of the building for school purposes.

As a citizen and taxpayer, having the good of the public schools at heart, permit me to offer a few suggestions:

In three weeks time accommodations must be provided for caring for six hundred school children. In the present disturbed condition of finances, the credit of the city of Lima is not sufficient to secure a loan on the general market, it is therefore folly to discuss the erection of a large and expensive building at this time, and seeming extravagance to put up temporary ones.

The belfry in the west building is a monster frame work, not even anchored, and containing an eighteen hundred pound bell. Take it down and the vibration will be done with. The roof is not only supported by outside walls, but by heavy partition walls dividing the rooms. Apparently these walls will last forever.

It will be remembered that the clock in the court house steeple caused so much trembling and vibration in the building that a scare was gotten up, and the frame work of the clock was lowered several feet, doing away with the annoyance.

I was a student in the old school building thirty-seven years ago when it got its first black eye, caused by the heavy temporary framework in the south doerway falling and creating a panic. From that day to this the building has been a subject of what I believe to be unwarranted anxiety.

Good and responsible men of our own city, practical builders, have suggested that certain changes in the old building would render it safe and secure beyond question. If there is any danger of the building being insecure, it is certainly at the top and not at the bottom. The suggestions made by Messrs. McKinney, Mowen, Chapin and Dobbins, if carried out, would in my opinion satisfy the requirments of the State Inspector as to the safety of the structure.

In conclusion permit me to say, that in my judgment the Lima Board of Education is entirely competent to settle this question without the aid of the State Inspector, or mayor of Lima, who in the very nature of things must assume the aggressive.

Very respectfully,
S. A. BAXTER, Mayor.

JAMES M. M'KINNEY'S REPORT.

LIMA, O., July 13, 1896.

Board of Education of Lima, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—Since the meeting of the committee of inspection on the old west school building, Lima, Ohio, on June 27, 1896, the question has been frequently asked me how I could pronounce the building safe, and if so, why I would recommend the building of temporary buildings. Inasmuch as the majority of the people of Lima do not understand the present condition of the old building, and how, or in what manner it was repaired some eight years ago to make it safe, I deem it my duty, with your permission, to explain at least the nature of the repairs of said building at that time, hoping to show some reasonable ground for my present views of this matter. I therefore present the following brief description for your consideration:

In the first place the floor was cut out four feet square in center of each room on first floor of said building. Then the earth was excavated four feet square and three feet deep in the solid clay. Solid stone piers were laid up in cement mortar full size of excavations and carried up to within about four inches of floors, and a 12x12x1 cast iron plate set in cement mortar on top of piers. On top of these columns were placed a piece of timber about 8x10 and ten or twelve feet long. Above this and bolted into same was placed a beam about 10x12, long enough to extend full length of room and let into the outside brick wall eight inches and well cemented all around same after being placed in position. The other end of the beam was let into and extended through the brick partition wall and cemented in same manner. Said beams were set in such manner that the floor joist rested on top of same and at right angles. At the side of each beam was placed an iron rod one inch in diameter, same extending full length of beam and through brick wall at each end with nut and washer on both ends. Also at right angles with beams were placed two one inch iron rods across each room and through each outside wall with nut and washer on both ends also. After all columns and rods were in place in each room on first floor, the columns having been made on the principal of a jackscrew, were turned up from

[Continued On Fifth Page.]

INSANE.

George A Robbins Take to Toledo Hospital This Morning.

Geo. A. Robbins was taken to the Toledo insane asylum this morning by Deputy Sheriff Dolt Fisher and Will Dreece. Judge Robb examined him yesterday and ordered him sent to Toledo. Complaint has been made by his parents who claimed that at times he was very violent and they considered him dangerous. He offered no resistance to the arrest or in being taken to Toledo. He is an unmarried man and is 38 years old.

$1.50 for 50 cents. All wool sweaters at Thomson's.

Good Time

To get school shoes at the assignee sale, Francis stock. School will open soon; the children must have shoes; buy them now at this sale. You can almost two pairs for the price of one pair. The shoes must go—the sacrifice is great. Take advantage of this great reduction in the price of all shoes at this sale.

Late styles in Ladies' Sailors and Women's Walking Hats at Thomson's.

BONDS OF WEDLOCK

Unite the Lives of Two of Lima's Prominent Young Couples.

Two Pretty Weddings Occur at St Rose Catholic Church—O'Connell-Coolahan and Conway-O'Connor Nuptials

At 6:30 o'clock this morning, at St. Rose church, Mr. P. H. Coolahan and Miss Katherine O'Connell were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, with nuptial mass, Rev. A. E. Manning officiating. The bride looked charming in a beautiful suit of white silk, while the groom was costumed in the usual conventional black. The couple presented a fine appearance. Mr. Harry O'Brien was groomsman, and attance, Miss Alice Kerhes, was the maid of honor.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony the bridal party was driven to the home of the groom's mother, at 110 west McKibben street, where an elegant wedding breakfast was served. Mr. Coolahan, the groom, is the popular collector for the Lima Natural Gas Co., and is a young man of good habits and genial personalities. His bride is a popular young lady of the South Side. The happy young couple will begin housekeeping at once, at 867 north Jackson street.

CONWAY-O'CONNOR.

A second marriage ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock this morning, at St. Rose church, and the principals in this happy union were Mr. Dennis M. O'Connor, an employe at the L. E. & W. shops, and Miss Mary D. Conway, a popular young lady of the South Side. About 200 relatives and friends of the young couple were present at the church to witness the happy affair. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Enright, of Arkansas, a cousin of the groom, assisted by Revs. Manning and Mooney. Nuptial mass was also celebrated by Rev. Enright, after which the wedding party was conveyed to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, 923 Greenlawn avenue, where an elaborate wedding spread was enjoyed, Mr. O'Connor, the host, being a brother of the groom and Mrs. O'Connor, the hostess, a sister of the bride. Mr. C. F. Flynn, of the south side, was groomsman, and Miss Anna O'Connor, of Ft. Recovery, was the bridesmaid. The happy young couple will begin housekeeping at once on Forest avenue.

FREE SILVER.

M. L. Becker Addressed a Large Crowd on the Subject Last Night.

M. L. Becker delivered an eloquent address before the Bimetallic League in the Assembly room last night. The room was well filled with persons interested in the all-absorbing subject of free coinage of silver, and Mr. Becker's speech was listened to carefully from start to finish by the entire audience. Mr. Becker is among the best informed men in Lima upon the silver subject and his profound reasoning, unanswerable logic and irrefutable statements carried conviction to the minds of the large audience who heard the address. To-night Squire Becker will address the silver club at Columbus Grove, on the occasion of its organization.

POLICE COURT.

The Colored Burglar Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

Elmer Prater, also Colored, Arrested Last Night for Cruelty to His Wife.

Frank Busen, the colored tramp who was arrested by Ed Cunningham in the latter's residence night before last, was arraigned before Justice Mowen at 9:30 o'clock this morning upon a charge of burglary, and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $300. He could not furnish bond for the amount and was taken to the county jail.

Last evening some south Tanner street residents made complaint at the police station against Elmer Prater, colored, who had been abusing his wife, Ella Prater, and was otherwise disorderly.

Sergeant Watts and Patrolman Lilly went to arrest Prater and the latter ran, but he was overtaken and captured by the Sergeant at the O. S. crossing on east Kibby street. His wife appeared at the police station and signed an affidavit charging him with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Prater, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge and was requested to leave the city. His wife refused to live with him again and he left for St. Marys.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says "To Dr. Kings New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about. Got of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at H. F. Vortkampf's Drug Store.

The public is invited to attend the Catholic picnic at Quincy, O., to-morrow. The affair promises to be a pleasant event.

WHAT

They are doing at the

COLUMBIA SHOE STORE.

....THIS WEEK!....

SELLING SHOES, NO MATTER WHAT THEY WILL BRING!

We are not going to move our surplus stock, but sell it for what it will bring.

People wear shoes; they want them; we know it; we want to induce them to buy our shoes; our price must induce them to buy now.

Ladies' Oxfords.

1000 pairs Ladies' $3.00 Oxfords for $1.75.
1200 pairs Ladies' $2.50 Oxfords for $1.50.
500 pairs Ladies' $2.00 Oxfords for $1.00.
800 pairs Ladies' $1 25 Oxfords for 75c.

Any Gent's $5.00 Shoe in our window for $3.00.
Any Gent's $3.00 Shoe in the store for $2.25.

Buy Now and Buy Bargains.
Try---It Costs Nothing to Try.

THE COLUMBIA,

Leading Shoe House, Lima, O.

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